SHE-RAB DONG-BU

नेशन्यार्थेर तृ ।

OR

PRAJÑYÃ - DANDA

1200

 \mathbf{BY}

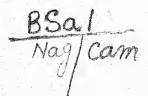
LU-TRUB (NAGARJUNA).



EDITED AND TRANSLATED

BY

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CALCUTTA:

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CORRIGENDA.

Substitute the following translations:—

Verse 31. Lines 3 and 4.

O, Karna, evil-minded like curdled milk, You have conquered what you should have protected.

Verse 90. Line 3

When a man is resting in the embraces of a beautiful woman.

Verse 158. Line 4.

Disappears (like a lump of copper) in a vessel of (molten) copper.

PREFACE.

The She-bab Dong-bu (Tree of Wisdom) is a metrical translation in Tibetan of a Sanserit ethical work entitled Prajnya Danda, written by Nagarjuna who flourished in the fourth century of the Buddhist era (about 100 B.C.). The Tibetan version was probably made about the 11th century of our era but the exact date has not been determined. It is included in the Ten-gyur, ξ section, volume $\tilde{\eta}$, beginning at leaf 165. The Tibetan translator describes it as the second volume but I cannot say whether the remainder of the work has been preserved in Tibetan—the Sanscrit original is apparently lost.

When this work was selected as one of the textbooks for the Higher Proficiency Examination in Tibetan, the Tibetan text was edited by the late Rai Bahadur Sarat Chandra Das and printed in continuous lines as is done in Tibet. This adds to the difficulties of the student as there is nothing to show where one verse ends and the next begins. No English translation was prepared at that time, and the present attempt has been made with the object of assisting future students of Tibetan.

The poem is known by name to the educated classes in Tibet but few laymen appear to have read it and fewer still to understand the many obscure passages. In the course of two years spent in Tibet I sought the assistance of monks and laymen in and around Gyantse but only succeeded in finding one elderly scholar who had read the poem. The Abbot of the Palkor Monastery was good enough to make enquiries at Trashi Lhunpo regarding the possible existence of a commentary on this work, but without success. By the courtesy of the Tibetan Trade Agent at Gyantse, Khenchung Lobzang Chungne Lotsawa, the printed text was compared with the xylograph edition forming part of the Ten-gyur collection in the Palkor Monastery and a number of errors detected. It must, however, be added that the Palkor text does not appear to be absolutely accurate. All that can be claimed for the present edition is that it is more correct than the earlier printed text. A number of emendations have been suggested in the foot-notes.

Rai Bahadur Sarat Chandra Das remarked in his preface that the She-rab Dong-bu was "largely quoted by Tibetan authors" but it is hardly quotation in the ordinary sense of the word. Later writers have borrowed many of the sentiments and sometimes entire lines, inserting them in their own compositions. This is particularly the case in the Sakya Legshe (Sans. Subhashita Ratna Niti Nama Shastra), written by the celebrated Kun-gah Gyaltsen in the 13th century of our era, which is said to be a rechauffé of the works of three earlier writers on the same subject. I mention this here as the works of Nagarjuna appear to have been not so much the subject of quotation as the source of extensive literary piracies.

The present translation was made at Gyantse, but the number of passages to which no clear meaning could be assigned by the Tibetans was so great that I was in doubt whether it would be possible to proceed with publication, until I came to Gangtok and obtained the invaluable assistance of Kazi Dawa Samdup, Head Master, Bhutia Boarding School. Kazi Dawa Samdup had the advantage of receiving a scholarly explanation of the first 102 verses from a learned Lama, Ge-she Kachen Tundrup of Shightse, who studied the book some years ago and was accordingly able to give the meaning assigned by tradition to some of the passages which appear quite incomprehensible at first sight. The latter part of the translation was done without this special advantage and some of the more difficult passages remain to be properly explained. The extreme baldness of the translation is intentional.

I take this opportunity of recording my gratitude to the many Tibetan gentlemen who assisted me at the start, and above all to Kazi Dawa Samdup, without whose assistance this translation would never have seen the light. Finally I would acknowledge my obligation to the Hon'ble Sir Asutosh Mookerjee and the Calcutta University who have undertaken the printing of the text and translation.

W. L. CAMPBELL.

GANGTOK, SIKKIM: October, 1918.

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS USED IN THE FOOT-NOTES.

- S.C.D. The late Rai Bahadur Sarat Chandra Das.
 - D.S. Kazi Dawa Samdup.
 - P.T. The xylograph text in the Palkor Monastery at Gyantse.

IN THE TIBETAN LANGUAGE

THE COMMENTARY OF MANNERS CALLED THE TREE OF WISDOM

(I DO) OBEISANCE TO THE THREE DEITIES.

- Evil persons should be brought under control.
 The wise should be reverenced.
 Fill your treasury with honest deeds
 (And) protect your own countrymen.
- (As regards) your own secrets and those of others,
 If you guard these as your own dear child,
 He for whom all earthly things are equal
 Will make love for man the principal affection.

3. If your wife is evil and your friend evil,
If the King is evil and your relatives evil,
If your neighbour is evil and the country evil,
(Then) abandon them for a distant (land).

्था वेर्स्सर्तु। युग्राजी पक्ष्यावर्षेयानेयास्याक्ष्राचानेया

दर्गेन अर्केना नासुयाता हु ना दर्कता तो ।

- 2. यद्रमानी मार्था दिः माल्य मी मार्थः । राज्य मार्थे स्थान स्थान
- 3. কুদ্ৰাদৰ্শবৃদ্ৰামৰ্থন বিদ্ৰা।
 লুমানাইশিদৰ বৃদ্ৰামান বৃদ্ৰা
 গ্ৰামিন বৃদ্ৰা স্থান দৰ্শক যা
 গ্ৰামিন বৃদ্ৰা স্থান বৃদ্ধা স্থান বৃ

4. Avoid* that friend who is greedy for wealth.
 Avoid a wife who is fond of fornication.
 If unskilful in curing and hard to please (or respect)
 Avoid such a doctor.

5. Although you know the difference between good and bad deeds
You should carry out your work after consultation.
Although you may only succeed partially
Even without succeeding you are to be admired.

6. The steadfast who speak in few words and politely Are very much respected by mankind.

As the sun which coming out from the shadow By his rays creates great heat.

7. (As regards) these doctrines, though you may suffer (Yet) be not anxious in your mind.
When the moon has been eclipsed
Will it not shine again?

^{*} Avoid or abandon. The word will be met with frequently in the text.

- 4. न्निनासारी वेर्तः त्राकेषा श्चित्स। इत्सार्थिना नायस्य त्राकेश्चित्स। वर्गुर त्रायः नार्थे से सामसाया थे। ने स्वार्थे श्चित्स वार्श्वेत्स।

- 7. यह्रद्रस्यसः ह्यूनायह्यः सुदिः मुदः गुदः । धेदः देः मिद्धायदः विदः देः। ज्ञायः सुवाददायदः विद्यादः । द्रावः स्वाद्यायदः विद्यादः । द्रावः स्वाद्यायदेशः ।

8. Just as for the garlands on the altars Only full-blown flowers are gathered, So a gardener, in the same way, Does not uproot the plant.*

9. Rewards and royal favours,

The price of prostitution and praise (from a pupil),

The hire of a boat and the rent of a dwelling,

These may be asked for at once

For these six are not to be had after a long interval.†

10. A magic spell misunderstood is poison.Indifference to illness is poison.An old man keeping company with a young woman is poison.A poor man's sleep in the daytime is poison.

11. Worthy men who do not make many promises,
But if a promise is made under pressure
Then it is like a carving on stone.
Even should they die it is not altered.

^{*} রাম = a watchman. রামান্দ্র is said to be one who watches or looks after something, hence (here) a gardener.

[†] Such five-line verses are rare in this book. §5.25% = selling the lower (part of the body), hence prostitution.

- गुन्द्नादः रामदे खेटा मुद्दा स्ट्रा शे दिना मुक्षाया नद्दु मुख्या है खूर शे ना भामन निवेत द्वा हर्षा करा नहिता स्ट्रा स्ट्रा मुद्दा ।
- नश्चनाद्दान्ध्यायंद्देश्यादार्द्द्द्द्दः।
 भूष्याद्दान्ध्याद्द्द्द्द्दः।
 भूष्याद्दान्ध्याद्द्द्द्दः।
 भूष्याद्दान्ध्याद्द्द्दः।
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 भूष्याद्द्द्द्द्दः।
 भूष्याद्द्द्द्द्दः।
 भूष्याद्द्द्द्द्दः।
- 10. देनाश्चनाश्चर्यात्वतात्वरः विश्वः यः तुना। वतः यद्धः नाविवः वुः यश्वेदः यः तुना। त्वाः यद्धाः नाविवः वुः यश्वेदः यः तुना। त्वाः यद्धाः विवाद्याः विश्वः यः तुना।
- 11. द्रमःयास्तर्यानस्यत्तेस्यः से नुद्रात्य। नाभःद्रोद्दानस्यानस्य के स्वदस्यानुद्रात्य। व्याप्तरे से स्वस्यानस्य के स्वदस्यानुद्रात्य। व्याप्तराम्यस्य स्वस्यानस्य स्वस्यानुद्रात्य।

12. You will come to terms with your enemy on occasion

And on occasion you will quarrel with your friends.

Having learned to distinguish what should be done and what not,

The clever man will always select his opportunity.

13. If you sin in speech you will be damned.

The parrot, the singing bird and the waterhen,

The silent waterduck which man does not catch—

Their entire accomplishment is keeping silence.

14. If you keep your weapons in order your enemy will be subdued.

By wearing poor clothes a woman will be subdued. By treatment illness will be subdued.

Ignorance will be subdued (overcome) by effort.

15. Keep your resolves to yourself as a secret,
Like the body which lies (hid) in the mud.
If it were not that the sprouts attract attention
Who would find the lotus root?

- 12. तृष्ठासुर्द्यान्दायनुष्ठायम् छ। जुष्ठासुर्वेषान्दायम् स्वरायम् छ। जुष्ठासुर्वेषान्दायम् स्वरायम् छ। स्वरायक्षानुष्ठानुष्ठायम् छ।
- 13. वि.स. १३ स्थान स्था
- 14. कश्चान्त्वान्यस्यान्यस्यान्त्रान्तः विश्वान्यस्य स्वान्त्रस्य स्वान्यस्य स्वान्त्रस्य स्वान्त्रस्य स्वान्त्रस्य स्वान्त्रस्य स्वान्त्रस्य स्वान्त्रस्य स्वान्त्रस्य स्वान्त्रस्य स्वान्त्रस्य स्वान्यस्य स्वान्त्रस्य स्वान्त्रस्य स्वान्त्रस्य स्वान्त्रस्य स्वान्त्रस्य स्वान्यस्य स्वान्त्रस्य स्वान्त्रस्य स्वान्त्रस्य स्वान्त्य
- 15. रहःमी हुँ रि.स.स.स.स.स.स.स. तर्मा मुन्दः रु.स्रस्य स्वत्या स्वते । माय हे सुम्मुकाका स्वत्य स्व। स्वति स.स.स्वा स्वरूपः ।

16. Although it may become perceptible Still a non-existent substance (reality) will not be mentioned. How could the peacock in the painting eat the jewels?*

17. If anyone plans in his mind to do evil
He always uses pleasant words to the other.
When the hunter sees the game to be killed
He sings a sweet song to please it.†

18. Whatever your thought (or opinion) may be
It should be clearly impressed on all men's minds.
They are thus brought under your control,
As by the wish-granting gem.‡

19. It is easy to live by carrying the loads of others.
It is easy to dress in tree-bark in the forest.
It is easier for men to die
Than to spend their days in quarrelling.

^{*} This refers to the story of a man who was threading pearls in a room on the wall of which there was a painting of a peacock. The peacock came out of the picture and swallowed the pearls but no one would believe his story. (D.S.).

[†] The Tibetans say that this is still done by hunters.

[‡] A synonym for ঊদ্দাদ্ধন্ত কৈন্ত the usual name of the wishing gem. (Ge-she).

- 16. नाभानि स्वित् सुस्रानु र णुद्द ने । स्री स्वित् र दिसामा सुरक्षित । त्री स्वित् नाम्या स्वात् स्वात् । स्री स्वात् स्वात् स्वात् स्वात् । स्री स्वात् स्वात् स्वात् स्वात् । स्री स्वात् स्वात् स्वात् स्वात् ।
- 17. माट लिया प्येदाया मित्र ने ने प्येदा प्रेदा । दे त्या के प्राप्त के प
- ३१-२: चल्दानुः स्टि: प्रकृतः स्टासः स्रेत्। स्टेन्स्यः पे: प्रज्ञानुः गुटः स्रु। द्रास्यः पे: प्रज्ञानुः गुटः स्रु।

20. The root-principle of mankind is not to quarrel.What would you do with wealth obtained by quarrelling?What would you do with wealth and lifeObtained by pride and the suppression of good.*

21. He who undertakes work which he cannot carry out,
Who vies with the multitude and disputes with the powerful,
Who lets a woman know his thoughts—
The four gods of death sit at his door.†

22. Regard not an evil prince.
Regard not deceitful relatives.
Regard not a lustful woman.
Regard not a great sinner.‡

23. He who can go anywhereWhy should he be injured through his attachment to his own native land?The evil man says "it is my own well"And saying thus, drinks the brackish water.

^{*} D.S. prefers "Pride and violence."

[†] i.e. he is risking his life.

- 20. स्रायकुंश्वासी प्राप्त नायीत्। यकुंश्वासी वेद्दानीस स्वायस्य स्वायस्य स्वी दिन्दा स्वायस्य स्वायस्य स्वायस्य स्वी वेद्दा दृष्टा सुना सीसा स्वीयस्य स्वायस्य स्वीयस्य स्यायस्य स्वीयस्य स्वीयस्य स्वीयस्य स्वीयस्य स्वीयस्य स्वीयस्य स्वी
- 21. वु:वःको'क्क्षेन्वशःक्षित्रः यत्रः वुदःयः द्वदः । र्क्षेन्वरः द्वः द्विदः विदः क्षेत्रः व्यवः द्वदः द्वाः यः क्षेत्रः । वुदः क्षेदः त्वः वे द्वे देवः क्षेत् । दक्षेः यद्वाः यक्षेत्रः क्षेत् । दक्षेः यद्वाः यक्षेत्रः क्षेत् ।
- 22. ଶୁନ୍ୟ ସିଂଦ୍ୟ ଅଧିକ ଅଧିକ ଅଧିକ । ଅଟନ୍ 'ସିଂଶ୍ୱିକ ଅଟେ ଅଧିକ ଅଧିକ ଅଧିକ । ନୁଦି 'ଧୁନ୍ୟ ଅଧିକ ଅଧିକ ଅଧିକ । ଧୁନ୍ଧି ଅଧିକ ।
- 23. नाट हिनागा र दु र वर्ग क्ष र प्र हे है र छे द । र ट प्र य य र ना नी सिंद य है । क्षे से द र य य र ना नी सिंद य है । र दे र ये र ने द है र से हैं र से हैं ।

- 24. A highly learned man
 Has two (forms of) felicity.
 Either he will abandon all earthly interests
 Or else has much which could be abandoned.*
- 25. He whose glory has left him (and)
 Whose efforts have become meaningless,
 When a holy man becomes impoverished (in this way)
 He is unhappy except in a forest.†
- 26. The career of a holy man is of two kinds.

 Like a flower waving its head

 Which is either honoured by all in the world

 Or else disappears alone in the forest.
- 27. Life, which perishes naturally in a moment,Has this as its essence.As your actions and intellect are undevelopedRemain modest in society. ‡

Exhaustion, substraction and want of development. (Therefore) remain in forgetfulness in the midst of it all. प्रमाप सं is now used colloquially to mean forgetfulness but I am inclined to think that it must be taken to mean 'modest' here.

^{*} The last two lines are obscure. They are compressed into one line in the S.C.D. edition but now stand as given in the P.T.

[†] He prefers the life of a hermit.

[‡] The last two lines are obscure. The translation given above is my own, based on the text as it stands. The Ge-she considers that the text is corrupt and proposes to alter the third line to afficient as:—

- 25. ব্যম-ব-শ্রুব-শী্র-শ্রুব-রি:। ইনে-ব-ব্রিম-র্য-শুব-শুব-নাম। বৃষ-ম-ব্রুম-র্য-শ্রুব-রাম। বৃদার-মের-দার্ব-শু-ব-র্মব।
- 26. त्रसः यदि 'दिन्ने 'चाने ह्या प्येदाने । क्षे 'हेने 'त्ना मी क्षे में 'क्षे मार्थ मित्र । देने में हेन 'गुन मी क्षाने हे स्वया र मद्या । दमार हेन 'हुने 'दे है हिस्स सर 'ग्री
- 27. रदःमीशः स्नर् उमायहेमायः छ। कें जो क्षेदः ये ति रे जोतः रे। सहर् रदः सम्बर्धः रदः विराधः ये। इत्र उमायमा जद्यः महस्य ये

28. An anthill increases by accumulation.

Similarly eye-medicine is used up by distribution.

The to-be-feared grows less by association.

That is the thing to understand.

29. The anthill and honey,The waxing moon, up to the full,The possessions of kings and beggarsIncrease by gradual accumulation.

30. Do not be excessively covetous.

Great greed entails punishment.

If you are stultified by excessive covetousness

You are like the fox that was killed by the bow.*

31. He who always pursues the man who can do something for him

And pays no heed to the man who has done something

Is like the wicked man whose ear was filled with curds.

Such a one has stolen that which was guarded.†

^{*} Cf. the story in the and volume of leaf 165. The fox bit the bow string and was killed by the poisoned arrow.

[†] The two last lines of this verse are very obscure. They are possibly a reference to some story. The Ge she's explanation is to the effect that the curds are a reference to churning, and that the lines mean that a man who churns pays no heed to the butter already produced, but thinks of the butter to come.

- 28. वसम्राज्ञ स्त्रीम् स्त्राप्तः त्येत्रः त्युरः त्य । सुन्त्रः सेमा स्त्रुतः सन्तुनः सुन्तः । तृ स्वरुग्ति सम्बद्धाः त्युरः व । ने केन् सिन्द्रसम्बद्धाः स्वरुग्
- 29. শূর্নামানম-ব্দেনী শ্রুদেরী ব্দা।
 শ্রুদেরী থা আমম-ব্দেনী শ্রুদেরী বিদ্বাদি
 শ্রুদের্গরি বিদ্বাদিন শ্রুদের্গরি বিদ্বাদি
 শ্রুদেরবাধ্য শ্রেমান্য শ্রমান্য শ্রেমান্য শ্রমান্য শ্রেমান্য শ্রমান্য শ্রম
- 30. দ'তে শ্বিদ্যেশ শী-লু-ছু । শ্বীদ্যান শৈক্ষা শুক্ষা শ্বান্ত শ্বানা শ্বীদ্যা শিক্ষা শ্বীদ্যা শ্বীদ্য
- 31. मु:पदे:र्ने:र्ने:हेश:श्वःपत्रः। मुशःहेन:पादानेन:श्वे:ने ह्याःचिनेलिक्षे:इत्यःश्वः। पश्चःपदःमु:प्रान्तेन:श्वेन।

32. Do not go (in search of) excessive fame.Judge honestly for yourself.By the fall of the 'bel' fruit into the waterSee, the forest was deserted.*

33. Do not say things which hurt the feelings (of others).Do not speak in a very injurious way.The good man and the armed Enemy become known.

34. Even if the son of his enemy speaks sweetly
The wise man is not indifferent.†
As a poisonous leaf is extremely potent (irresistible)
It will cause injury at any time.

35. Whosoever does benefit to his enemy
With straightforward intention,
By so doing all enemies will arrive at
The state of folding their hands in devotion.

^{*} This refers to a story of Sanskrit origin. The noise caused by the fall of the 'bel' fruit frightened the smaller animals who communicated their fear to the larger, thus causing the forest to be deserted.

[†] i.e. he remains on his guard.

- 32. ন্ন-দু-নুন্ম-মান্ত্র নিন্তুর নিন
- 33. नावर:रु:प्रस्थिनायप्रेक्षिनास्ते महिंद्। प्रेक्ष:प्रान्तिर:यप्रटाहेर्द्रास्ते मु स्रेक्ष:यु:द्रटाके सर्वेद्राकःस्रे। य'रियादनावे:प्रेक्षयर:यु।
- 34. त्मा ने ते तु के क्षुक स्य क्षुक भारत । आवस सम्भेक्ष के यह हो क्षित्र सम्भेष्ट । तुमा ते कि कि तु के या त्र प्रक स्य क कि ते कि ति क
- 35. नाट हिना दमा के दिना अपटा । नाओं सेद सेसस गुर्स यह नेदिया। दे अपदमा के समस्य के दिना । समस्य सुराम के दिना अपटा ।

36. In desiring to injure your enemy Praise his inherent good qualities. What do evil thoughts of injury do? They injure you and not your enemy.

37. Be firm with the unruly, not with mildness
But with suitable harshness.If the children are not diligent *Does not the beneficent father threaten punishment?

38. As long as you watch the 'way,'
As long as your steps are steady,
As long as your wisdom is unimpaired,
So long is there profit for you.

39. If you are always seeking your own advantage
What is the use of remaining among the multitude?
There exists no means whatever for

Making all beings rejoice exceedingly.†

^{*} For THEN read HE clever or pushing. The first form is unknown to the dictionaries.

[†] i.e. whatever you do you cannot please everybody.

- 36. नृनाः विज्ञानिक्षः निर्देन् स्याः । यनमाञ्जेनः व्यवस्ति निर्देन् ग्रीशः यङ्गेन् ग्री। यनमाञ्जेनः व्यवस्ति स्वस्ति । विक्षाः स्वस्ति स्वस्ति । नेक्षाः स्वस्ति ।
- 37. क्षेत्रुक्क्षेचे वे क्षित्रक्ष केष्। दे दि प्रक्रिय प्रदेश स्थाप स्थाप स्थाप तु के क्षेत्र सुद्धार प्रदेश स्थाप स्वाप देशिक्ष स्थाप प्रक्षिक क्षेत्र स्थाप स्थाप
- 39. इस्रायाणुक् नुः स्टायक् श्चुनः छ। द्रोते स्वस्य उन् प्येट्सः शुः सम् प्रमुद्र । ने प्रदेशे स्वस्य के माना प्याप्त स्थाना । ने प्रदेशे स्वस्य के माना प्याप्त स्थाना ।

To seek from others and yet wish for good food,
 To spend your life in begging and yet have great pride,

To be ignorant of literary works and yet wish to dispute,—

These three make you ridiculous to others.

41. The fire which burned the forest

Became the companion of the wind,

And that same extinguished the fire.

So has the weak man no friends.

42. Not doing harm to others,
Not bowing down to low people,
Not abandoning the path of virtue,—
These are small (points) but (really) very many.*

43. Having no fear of disease,
Endeavouring to associate with the holy,
Not using the (vulgar) language of the mean,—
A day (spent thus) is greater than a hundred years.

^{*} i.e. really of great importance

- 40. मृत्राप्तसार्केया निष्टा अस्तिसार्वेद्रा ।
 स्तिरार्वेसार्वेसार्वेसार्वेसार्वेद्रा ।
 स्वराप्तेसार्वेसार्वेसार्वेसार्वेसार्वेद्रा ।
 स्तिराणु रोम्मासुसायत्वरामारा स्तु।
- 41. द्रमाश्चर्यमायाध्याश्चर्याद्वी कुटामीश्चर्यम्बराश्चरत्युदायाध्य देश्वेदास्यायायवेशस्यद्वीत्रायाध्य १ अ.स.स्टरायायायवेशस्यद्वीय
- 42. मान्द्रायामार्देर् यासान्त्रसार्द्रा । रुसदायाद्रद्रायासानुसान्द्रा । रुसायदे यसान्द्रासाम्हर्मा । रुद्रायादे देसाराया थेद्रा
- 43. ब्रद्गणुः तहेमास्य यास गुद्ध विदा। दस्य यादे किमा के साझ साय विद्या । दस्य यादे किमा के साझ साय विद्या । के बा किमा के या कु या साके मा स्थित।

44. Whenever the mean find a little wealth
They despise everybody and are filled with pride.
But the virtuous, although they may attain the
possession of wealth,
Remain bowed like ripe rice.

45. Low class creatures,
Should they become possessed of wealth or science,
Think only of quarrelling with everybody
Like the fox with the blue skin.*

46. If they become possessed of wealth or learning Low people become proud.

But even when doubly honoured

The wise man will become the more humble.

47. Trade without profit, quarrelling with those who have a following,
Despising to beg (and thus) poor, delighting in lust,
Using rough language to young women,—
These five are improper conduct in a man.

^{*} Refers to the story of the fox who fell into a vat of indigo and then said he was a tiger. (D.S.)

- 44. **ব্যাব্যায় নামেন্ত্র বিশ্ব বিশ্ব নার্কির।** বিশ্ব ব্যায় ব্যায় বিশ্ব বিশ্ব নার্কির নার্
- 45. देनाशन्स्यतः वःषेः शेसशः उदान् । वेदः दसः देनायः क्रेन्सुरः द। दर्नो वः गुदायः क्रेन्सुं शःशेसश् । यम्शः यः श्वेदः ये देः सः यविदः वे ।
- 46. बेर्र-रक्ष-रेमा-य-ख्व-गुर-व। ५८व-य-द्वस्य-वे-द्रेम्|य-य-द्वुर-। वो-दयद्माकृश-ये-दे-द्वा-वीश। स्रायस-य-देव-दु-दुव-यर-दिगुर-।
- 47. विवास सेन् हॅंट न्दर तिवि स्वा निवास ति । ह्या कि स्वा निवास के निवास

48. The peacock, although scorched by heat in summer, Would rather hope for rain from the middle of the sky

Than bend its proud neck to the bad water of the dirty pond.

49. The ti-ti-ra bird preserves its own life (somehow) with dew drops,For it fears to be placed under an obligation by beggingAnd will not even beg from Indra.

50. If you understand Real Truth, why have a teacher? When the disease is cured, what is the use of the doctor?

When the water is crossed, what (use) is the boatman?

What use is a sorcerer to a man without passions?*

51. As long as an evil man is weakSo long is he naturally good,(Like) the waters of a river in autumnWhich can be easily crossed by everyone.

^{*} A difficult line. Might be rendered: What is the use of a familiar spirit to an ascetic?

- 48. स्.चे.श्रु.चीदे.क्.पश.मोर्ट्रस.चीट्र.जी. सम्प्रेट्रीयाकर.ची.ची्द्राया। इंप्रेड्रीयाचाक्र्यमी.क्.प्रयान इंप्रेश्वायश.पर्हेट्र.पदे.समीक्रपास.चर्ट्रट्रहेगा।
- 49. हैं हैं 'र' हैं 'डेव' य' खें । शैनारु' यहा होना है 'दिहें न' छें दें 'हो दें 'हो हो न' या के हा । यहा दें हो हैं 'व' खें दें 'हो हैं 'हों '। यहा 'डे हैं क' खें 'से हैं हैं हो हैं '।
- 50. ने केन ने स्वास स्थित ने स्वास स्वास
- 51. दब्दा है श्रेष्ठ्य क्रिस्ट । देश्वेष्ठ वर्ष्य के स्वास्त्र क्रिस्ट । श्रेष्ठ वर्ष्य के स्वास्त्र क्रिस्ट । श्रेष्ठ वर्ष्य के स्वास्त्र क्रिस्ट ।

52. Where store is made by the mouse,
Where the cat guards the butter,
And the crow is the director of ceremonies—
How could reliance be placed in such an arrangement?*

53. If there is much discussion about anything All make boast of their skill,
And as all wish to be placed foremost
That gathering is brought to naught.

54. Copulation by day and sleeping by day,
Fresh beer, curds and young people drinking,
Sleeping with withered old women,—
These six waste the bodily strength.

55. He whose anger causes no fear,
Who, when pleased, can confer no benefit,
Who can neither destroy nor subjugate—
What avails the anger of such a man?

^{*} This is obviously an allusion to some story but the reference has not been traced.

- 52. निट्नी क्षेत्रस्य सर्हेर्य क्षेत्र। क्षेत्रस्य स्ट्रान्य क्ष्य स्ट्रान्य स्ट्रा प्राप्तेश स्ट्रान्य क्ष्य स्ट्रान्य स्ट्रा र्देश देश के स्ट्रीस के स्ट्रीस।
- 53. निरायाल्यान् गुँन्यास्य । গুৰু শুদ্ধ । গুৰু শুদ্ধ । নিত্ত বিশ্ব । নিত্ত বিশ্ব ।
- 55. नाट विना नित्ति द्वार त्विना सामित्ति । द्वार विदास स्वार दिना सामित्ति । क्रमा स्वार्ट निस्तु स्वार स्वार स्वार स्वार स्वार्ट निस्तु स्वार स्व

56. The encounter with the time of misfortune and disease,
A time of famine and danger from enemies,
Being at the king's gate or in Yama's abode,—
These are the common remedy (i.e. affect all alike).

57. (People) strive for worldly things because they want them.

It is not done for the sake of righteousness.

Like the calf which, seeing that the milk is exhausted,

Leaves the cow at a distance.

58. Separation from the object of affection, the contempt of one's own people,To be much in debt, association with the evil,To be abandoned by friends who see your poverty,These five are not fire yet they burn the body.*

59. He who, when small discords increase,Does not attempt to make peace,Is like the bee's honey leaking in drops,And the ruin of a country.;

^{*} For a read a

[†] Apparently a reference to a story which, however, has not been traced.

- 56. वर् द्राविद्यापुर्याचुरायः प्राचित्रः विद्यायः व
- 57. रिनेशियित रेनि पु पहिना हैन स्नुव। रुमस्यते रेनि पु रे प्रवासीन। वे पु स ति स ज्ञान समें प्रवासीन। य ने से प्रवासीन समें
- 58. **बुनायन्द**ःन्नसःन्दःश्वरःस्त्रसःन्दः। तुःसिन्स्यःनेदःन्दसःन्नासःबेन। नृतुसःचित्रःसर्वेदःन्दसःस्यदःनेद्वरःश्वरःसःयःबे। भेरसःस्रेन्यसःसुसःश्वेनानेःवृद्धे।
- 59. श्रेमबुद्दास्टर्दुः त्येयः स्या। श्रेमार वित्यर श्रेमेद्दा। श्रुमार वित्यर श्रेमेद्दान्य स्याप्त स्यापत स्यापत

60. He who has knowledge is firm.

The holy, even when destitute, do not discard moral virtues.

Although scorched by the sun's natural heat The natural cold of snow is not taken away.

61. Those who wish to terminate their sins believe in Buddha.

Those who wish to terminate their earthly existences associate with the evil.

Those who wish to terminate their families beget fools and idiots.

When cereals are to be consumed the stomach becomes heated.

62. Those blinded by desire do not perceive their sin.

The blind man does not see the shape of (things).

The proud do not perceive their faults.

He who regards himself (the egotist) does not

He who regards himself (the egotist) does not perceive Real Truth.

63. A conqueror, a water channel, a creeping plant,
Women and the blind, these five,
How they are led by the crafty!
And this leading places them in the power of others.

- 60. नाट विना सेना स्वा देश विव सम्ब स्या द्राः । द्रमाया विद्या गुटा व्यव हुत स्वा हिट के जेता के सदी स्टा चित्र के सम्बा नुद्रमा गुटा है। निय माट चित्र स्टा चित्र माहिट के जेता
- 61. ह्रेमायात्ररपर्देर्चरेचरम्पेमश्रायात्र। स्रथायात्ररपर्देर्जुचेच्दर्द्द्रम्हेर। रेमश्रमुद्दात्रर्देरस्रोग्वेग्वर्जुमायान्ने। पतुरस्यात्रर्देरस्यायदेन्द्रेर्जु।
- 32. त्र्रियस्यायाः सम्भूम् स्यास्यायाः । नुसुस्यायाः स्यास्यास्य स्थूम् स्यास्य स्थ्यायाः । देमास्य स्थायाः स्थायाः स्थ्यायाः । देमास्य स्थायाः स्थ्यायाः स्थ्यायाः । देमास्य स्थायाः स्थ्यायाः स्थ्यायाः । देमास्य स्थायाः स्थ्यायाः स्थ्यायाः ।

63. ক্রুমানাপ্রসাদ্ধরান্ত্রমন্ত্রী দীনাস্রনা। ব্যুসামীসাস্থ্যকার্মী দ্বামানী। ব্যুসামীসাম্ভরার্মী শিল্পী দ্বামানী দ্বা 64. The misery which follows pleasure
Is the pleasure which follows misery.
The happiness and misery of mankind
Revolve like a wheel.

65. The invisible appears before you And again becomes invisible.

What is that of yours and what are you?

Who will be miserable on that account?

66. Thus the logs of wood
Which go down together to the great ocean
Are driven apart by every wave.
Who will be miserable on that account?

67. The very wise man conquers rather by forcefulness than by anger.

The evil man fails by being angry.

Oh, evil men, defeated by defeat,

How could you be called to the society of the wise?

- 34. यर्ने यते हेश्राय श्रुमा यश्यारे । श्रुमा यश्या हेश्राय यरे या भेता भे तस्य गो ने यरे श्रुमा रामा प्रोमें स्वापित वितर्ग स्वाप्त स्वाप्त
- 65. মামর্থীনা বাদ্যান্ত্র বিশ্ব বি
- 66. हे 'सुर हे 'सुर 'प्रेट 'र्ना है। कु अर्के के भाक्ष्मश्च प्रेम हो । रवत क्ष्मश्च के शे शेर से हैं। रे भाकु 'दन सु होना हो र ।
- 67. র্রি'র্নুর'র উ'য়ৢব'র্নুর'নর 'র্নুন্র'রর রা প্রম'নর 'বর 'র্নুন্র'রর রাজ্বর নির্দ্রানর রা প্রম'নর 'বর 'র্নুন্র'রর বিশ্বর নির্দ্রানর বিশ্বর বিশ্বর

68. A big stone, by a great effort,
May be thrown to the top of a hill,
But can be toppled over by a small (effort).
Our own faults and virtues are like this.

69. The man who, with regard to something which is not to be done,
Meddles in the matter
Will surely come to grief,
Like the monkey which turned out the child.*

70. He who has entirely forsaken his own interests And rejoices in those of the other party Will surely be destroyed.

How such a man resembles King Rab-mar!†

71. If an astronomer calculates from the sky
He will ascertain the paths of the moon and the
stars;But in his house the womenfolk are at variance,
And he does not perceive their various mis-

conduct.

^{*} Refers to some story which has not been traced.

This reference has not been traced.

- 58. याचेंदात्वन्यकेनचें प्रेस।
 दे प्रेसेंकें केंद्रात्वित्रचा केनचें प्रेस।
 दे प्रेसेंकें केंद्रात्वित्रचा स्टानुस।
 दुद्राव्यक्तमीका ने क्षुराव।
 दुद्रावी केंद्रात्वित्रची ने ना सर्द्ध्रका।
- 69. बे.माट.चु.च.स.चे.द.चते। च.च.त.दे.ब्रेंड्र.चे.द.चते। दे.दे.टे.स.स.स.स.स.स.स.चु.ट.दो। हे.दे.दचे.द.स.से.ब्रेंद्र.यदेता
- त्रः न्यः स्त्रः स्त्त

72. The moon's colour was apparent (reflected) in the unsullied water,

And you wished to seize the lotus root.

Oh, swan, who knew how to separate water and milk,

What has become of your knowledge to-day?*

73. Any man who has work, great or small, And desires to do it,
And in this endeavour does his best,
Is considered to be doing a lion's work.

74. So, in protecting his kingdom
And in overcoming his venturesome rivals,
(A king) should not rely on his subjects
But do it personally in this present life.

75. He who says to himself, 'who is the loved one and who the other,'Who acts affectionately, magnanimously And broadmindedly, such a man Controls the whole earthly globe.

^{*} This reference has not been traced.

- 72. हेना से ५ रह बट ह्वा है से स्वट सुर या यह भेर हैं या से बर से हिंद हो ५ सुर । यह भेर से से से से से से से से हिंद ग्री हिंसों से दे रेट साट दु से से ।
- 73. के'म्द्र'च'च'केब्'चेंद्रम् । इदः वद्वेद्द्रियम्'द्रेद्द्र्य्यः । दे'वे'पञ्चेसम्बद्धारयः चु'ब्रे । केद्र'चेद्देश्यक्षः महिम्'फेब्र'यम्यद्वद्
- 74. है सूर कुष श्रेत्यक्चिर सर्टा ।
 स्वर्थ प्राप्त सम्माद स्वार प्राप्त ।
 स्वर्थ प्राप्त सम्माद हैं ना स्वर्ग ।
 स्वर्थ प्राप्त सम्माद हैं ना स्वर्ग ।
 स्वर्थ प्राप्त सम्माद हैं ना स्वर्ग ।
- 75. क्षेट'र्-क्षुन्यत्म्यत्मःमान्द्रनाटालेश। शेमस्यायाप्पटायान्मायहे यत्राहेत्। श्चेत्रायान्यात्मायहे यत्राहेत्। स्योत्तियात्मायस्यस्य उत्ताहेत्।

76. By always uttering pleasant speeches
 It is easy for a king to beguile his people.
 But as regards profitable words, which are like medicine,
 The speaker is rarer than the listener.

77. If you understand the purport of the doctrine
 As when the beam is at fault when weighing is
 done,
 Even if it was constructed by a reputed wise man,
 It is better to let your own (conviction) be the
 winner.

78. If he is equal in wealth and ability,
If he knows the essential vital point and is diligent,
A follower of this kind is sure to injure you.
No enemy will injure you as he will.

79. If fire is lighted in water *
How is it to be extinguished?
If the fear comes from the protector
Who is there to protect you from this fear?

^{*} i.e. if water be set on fire.

76. हमानु स्नु केमा स्नु याधी। कुषा विश्व स्नु सानु सेन्यन स्नु। यन केमा स्नु नित्त नित्त नित्त नित्त । १५ या यस जुटा स्नु या निर्मा

77. माभाने केंसाने केंनासायायी। ଜ୍ୟା कें भ्यसास्या क्षेत्र के । द्रमों चा क्षेत्र स्वक्षाकेना गुराणुटा। ने भ्यसायन्या के इसायर गुया।

78. वेर्रास्त्रसम्ब्रास्यस्य स्वाप्तः । माद्रारा मीद्रारा स्वाप्ता स्वाप्त

79. द्धःभोष्टान्द्रसः से त्यंत्रः द्वा से दे माद मी संक्षेत्रः से दे । से विषय स्वर्ते त्रहे मासाया सुदः । दे हे मासाय दे त्या सुराया सुदः । 80. (A drum) when not adjusted, does not give forth pleasant sounds.

Even when adjusted the sound emitted is not sweet.

The world is like a small drum.

It should be so adjusted as to give forth a melodious sound.

81. The lord of the earth, being influenced by passionate desires, does not discriminate between benefit and injury.

He conducts himself as he pleases, like a lust-maddened elephant.

Tortured by remorse, he falls over the precipice of despondent misery.

He blames those around and is ignorant of his own fault.

82. In a time of disputes a king, rather than acquire wealth,

Should preserve his life by abandoning property.

Just as when the butcher shears the sheep's fleece
(The sheep thinks) the sparing of its life to be a
great gain.

83. When there is a snake at the root and an eagle above,

Monkeys climbing in the branches and the flowers surrounded by bees,

Where a resting place is provided for all savage animals,

Pay no heed to (beware of) such a sandalwood, tree.

- 80. स.रमुतासाझ्दामुग्द्रिन्ता प्रहेगादेदार तुस्ताद्वराया प्रहेगादेदार तुस्ताद्वराया देखर प्रमुतासाझ्दामुग्दा
- 31. अय्वद्गायदेर्न्याः क्ष्मश्चायश्यव्यद्गाद्गायदेन्यः विश्व श्चे स्वतुत्रः। हे स्वर् प्रत्यायस्य स्वर् स्वर् स्वर् स्वर् स्वर् श्चित्रः स्वर् स्वर्यः स्वर् स्वर् स्वर् स्वर्यः स्वर्ये स्वर् स्वर् स्वर् स्वर् स्वर्

- 82. हिन्दुशः मुलायाः देनः कैनाशः विनायाः यथा। श्रीना देः नश्रुदः नो देनः देन्यन्दः ननः नु। हे स्वरः नत्वर पश्चात्वानी नयः नेनाशः दश। श्रीना वरः नुशः यः हेन्या के यः यदिद।

84. By whatever means you control your enemies

It is not the (physical) ability but the method
(which matters).

See how the crow with the string of golden beads Got the snake killed.*

85. He who has understanding is mighty.

What can you do with might without understanding?

How strong the lion was,

Yet he was killed by the hare.†

86. If you (want to) have proper method in your work

Consult those possessed of understanding.

What need is there to speak of obtaining health, wealth and happiness?

Even if you fail it will still look well.

87. The conduct of the morally virtuous is self-evident,

But how can it cure evil persons?

Like phlegm (? acidity) which is brought on by hot rough-tasting condiments (their evilness) becomes very much increased.

^{*} D. S. explains that the snake lived at the foot of the tree in which the crow lived who owned the beads. The crow wished to kill the snake and accordingly dropped the beads. A passer-by who wished to take the beads killed the snake in order to do so.

[†] The hare told the lion to look at his reflection in a well, and the lion fell in. One of the few stories referred to in this book which are known in Tibet.

- 84. मार मी व्यवस मी श्राय रें या महिता वुश्वायस साथ प्रवास मी श्राप्त मी श्र
- 85. नाटायाञ्चार्थित् ते खूँ तसास्त । क्षेत्र से देवसाणु साढे लेगा छ । के लेगा शेटानी खूँ तसाद्वा । रे तेटानी साढे खूँ नाद्वा ।
- ৪६. ব্র: মর্ন র্ম রাজ্য ন্র্রান্স রাজ্য রাজ্য
- 87. ॲन् नृन्दर्खयः श्चेंन् न्दान्यत्वेन् मास्रयायः यस्त्राः । श्चे ने त्वार्यायः वर्षे संस्थायः स्वार्यायः यस्त्राः । स्वार्यान् न्द्रायः वर्षे ने त्वार्यस्य यस्त्रायः स्वर्यः । स्वार्यम् स्वर्यम् विन्तः नुष्यायः स्वर्यस्य ।

88. The man against whom you feel anger in your heart

Is not to be admonished by words.

Catch your enemy by the feet and

Then admonish him with the weapon of words.

89. In as far as danger has not been encounteredIn so far is danger to be feared.At the time of real dangerIt should be vanquished like a mistake (which is acknowledged).

90. (As regards) one who has imbibed the truth, Is it clever to impose upon such a man? When a man is resting on the bamboo * What is brave about killing him?

91. Even when young, rejoice in the intense tranquillity of the old.

Be not proud of what you know, even when learned.

However great your glory, be forbearing in your manner.

However high you may rise, be not proud.

^{*} D. S. prefers to read a spricks, but this meaning of the word appears to be modern. This line may possibly mean "when a brave man is asleep", or again a might be read and the line translated "when a man is resting on the greensward."

- 88. क्षेद्रः त्यास्ति ' दुं 'म्या ह्या देश । देश्य क्षेत्रा मानी स्वास्त सम्बुद्धा त्य । द्वा स्वास्ति क्षेत्रं त्या वक्षा मा ह्या हिना । क्षेत्रा स्वर्ते क्षा सक्षु क्षा सम्बुद्धा स्वर्ते ।
- 90. वर्नेतृत्मालुग्नसःसरःगुरःसःस। श्रुःग्रेरःसम्बरःसःधेत्रतस्यःस। श्रुःवरःवर्नेत्रःनेःश्रुःभःवःद्वः। मृर्शेर्रःसःनेःकेःद्वसःवेद्स।
- 91. मिवेंब्र भ्याम् क्षेत्र प्याप्ते के प्याप्त विश्व प्याप्त । स्रायस प्रायम मुक्त गुष्तः विश्व प्याप्ते प्रायम स्रोत । स्रायम प्रायम प्रायम प्रायम क्षेत्र के प्रायम प्रायम । स्रोत्र प्रायम प्रायम प्रायम स्रोत ।

92. Those who ever delight to benefit all creatures
Are supreme like the lamp made from a jewel,
Which relies not on oil
Nor on the vessel nor on the wick (for its light).*

93. A doctor taking food and not digesting it,
A king speaking falsehoods, and
A man of good birth misbehaving himself,
These three are very unbecoming.

94. By association with the exalted
Who would not become exalted?
The thread on which the flowers are strung as a
garland is attached to the head.

95. He who preaches at the timely season And speaks when opportunity arises Will be very much remarked And obtain worldly greatness.

^{*} It is believed that certain jewels have the inherent quality of emitting light.

- 92. हुनानु अस्रसास्त्र स्वर नाता हस्स्य। देवा केवा स्वर स्वर स्वर नाता हस्स्य। द्वार स्वर स्वर स्वर स्वर स्वर स्वर हो । द्वार स्वर स्वर स्वर स्वर स्वर स्वर स्वर । द्वार स्वर स्वर स्वर स्वर स्वर स्वर स्वर ।

- 95. रुअयायययस्य भूतियद्दाः। ज्ञानस्य भ्रवस्य वहस्य यदः श्चाप्तः। ज्ञानस्य भ्रवस्य वहस्य यदः श्चाप्तः। प्रदेशक्रिक्तस्य क्षित्रं स्थाप्तः।

96. He who is possessed of diligence, courage,
Might, wisdom, (the power) to subdue others,
And perseverance, these six virtues,
Is feared even by the gods.

97. (As regards) your former enemy, now defeated,Trust him not even when he wishes to becomeyour friend.See how in the cave where the owls were gatheredThe raven lit a fire and they were burned.*

98. Eating, sleeping, fearing and copulating—
Man and the brutes are alike in these.

By the practice of religion mankind is elevated

If religion is not understood, is man not on a level with the brutes?

99. Those who speak ill of religion,Although they go and come by day,Are like the smith's bellows:They have breath but they are not alive.

^{*} Refers to some story which has not been traced.

- 96. वर्डेन्द्रत्त्वाुक्षः कुत्यः विद्यान्त्रः स्टाः । व्यव्यक्षः दटः द्विः मुद्धाः व्यः दिव्यः महित्। द्वित्यः व्यव्यक्षित्र दृत्यः द्वित्यः स्वाः देव्यः क्षाः व्यव्यक्षः स्वाः क्षित्रः स्वाः स्वाः
- 98. ज्ञान्दानिक्षेत्रायम् विद्यासान्दानिक्षानाः क्षेत्रित्। स्रोन्दानुक्षासान्त्रस्य ने निष्यासान्त्रस्य प्येत्। स्रियाक्षेत्राचार्यस्य स्रोत्त्रस्य स्थित्। स्रियाक्षेत्राचार्यस्य स्थानिक्षासान्त्रस्य स्थानिक्षासान्त्रस्य स्थानिक्षासानिक्षास्य स्थानिक्षासानिक्षास्य स
- 99. नाट हिमा केश सा ह्येर या हमश्र । केश सर प्रतेषे रिट हिट के प्यट ! रे केश मार यदि ह्येर या यहित । रे केश समार यदि हम्मा स्वार सा प्रतेष ।

1 KAAR

100. Leaving the patron, Buddha,And bowing to other gods,Is like a fool who comes to the bank of the GangesAnd being thirsty digs a well.

101. Although you may remain in a country for a very long time
It is absolutely certain that you will have to leave Whatever may be the difference in the parting.
The actual going cannot be avoided.

102. By compulsory separation excessive pain is infinitely caused to the mind.But if the giving-up is voluntaryInfinite peaceful happiness will be obtained.

103. One's desire is to be attractive and happy,
And wealth is of course pleasant.
But yet this world of existence
Is like a healthy drunken person being carried.*

^{*} This line is obscure but may mean that the evil and stupid course is preferred.

100. श्रद्धाः सुश्चाः स्त्रेत् स्त्रेत् श्रद्धाः श्रद्धाः श्रद्धाः स्त्रः स्त्

101. धुत्यन्तैः वैन नृःधुनः देदः वन्त्रः । देशः सः वित्तं दरः वर्ते वित्तः वर्त्ताः वरः वर्त्तुः । वर्त्ताः वर्त्ताः वरः के नित्ताः वर्ते । वर्त्ताः वर्त्ताः के नित्ते वर्ते ।

102. ५२८:अ५:५२२०:नशःभी५:०४ःगु८:। ऒऀ६४:शुःमा५ु८:नःसद्दर:प्पशःश्ची५:घरःग्ची५। ५५:५मा-४८:मीशःश्ची६अ:५२५। वित्यश्चादी:चःसद्दर:पशःदर्शेनःसरःद्वगुर।

103. पर्नेर्याभेर विष्यभित्य वेर्। पर्वेर या १ सस्य प्रमाद भित्र वेर् गु। वित्र गुष्ट पर्वे यदे पर्वे मा हेन पर्वे। त्र केर्र कर प्रमुद्द स्मृत पर्वे सक्ष्र 104. For living beings there is no moral defilement equal to lust.
Nothing injures others as envy does,
None is so fawning as a beggar,
There is no friend or relative to equal generosity.

105. There is no eye like (that of) wisdom,
There is no darkness like spiritual darkness,
There is no enemy like disease,
There is no danger to equal death.

106. Comparing these, the most inexorable
Is death, which will certainly come.
(Therefore) let your mind be turned from desire
And rejoice in the True Religion.

107. It is well to have this friend and that gem.*

The wishing gem is real—stones are not gems.

The topaz being treated as the best (of gems),

Such a gem (causes) the ruin of the world.†

^{*} Here generosity is the friend and religion the gem.
† This verse was referred to a learned 'incarnation' in Tibet who considered that there was a reference to some story.

105. বৃধ্য-মব-দ্দ-মগুম-মীল্-মীন্-দ্বি।

মুদ্ধ-ম-দ্দ-মগুম-স্তাধ্-ম-মীন্।

ধ্ব-মেন্-ম-ম্-ম-মূল-মিন্-মিন্।

দক্তি-ম-দ্দ-মগুম-ম্-ইল্ম-ম-মীন্।

106. বিশ্বরাপীর বৃশ্বী সর্বাধী।

বৃদ্ধীন নির্মান নির্

107. मूँ माश्राची तिर्देश के राष्ट्री श्री राश्री माश्राच्या। धीर मालेश के राष्ट्रित हैं राष्ट्रीत हैं राष्ट्रीत

108. Whatever there be on the earth's surface, grain, Gold, cattle and good health,

Not all these will suffice to satisfy one man.

If you understand this you will obtain tranquillity.

109. Wealth, hoarded with great pains
And fondled (handled) at intervals,
How it resembles the starving mouse (who hoards his store).
Wealth is merely a source of misery.

110. Earthly life is not stable,
Wealth and enjoyment are not stable,
Wife and child are not abiding,
(Therefore) trust in religion and (good) reputation.

111. A king is not satisfied with great riches, A clever man is insatiable for elegant sayings, The ocean is never sated with water, The world has never enough of the sight of beauty, Fire is not to be satisfied with wood,

Nor (is it possible) to satisfy a child's desires.*

^{*} Cf. Sakya Legshe (Csomo de Körös' translation), verse 9.

- 108. माट हिमास होटस त्रु स्वस्ति। ने त्रिक्त पुरा की स्वाकिया की ट्रेस्स । ने त्रुक्त पुरा की स्वस्ति। की ट्रेसस । ने त्रुक्त पुरा की स्वस्ति। की स्वस्ति।
- 109. त्यन्यस्यस्यस्यस्यस्य स्वीत्रः वित्रः स्वी । स्वीत्रः स्वात्रः स्वीतः स्व
- 110. पहिमा हेन पत्र हैं या यहन साधिन। नेंद्र प्राप्त साधिन प्राप्त साधिन। सुप्त स्ट्रास यहन सेन मुक्त। केंक्स प्राप्त मानास या क्रुन या यहेन।
- 111. मुलाया देन स्मिन्स स्मिन्स या सेन्। मामसाया भेगाना या नान् ना गुला से दिससा। मुला देन सुमाला मास्सा से दिससा। से ला ने देन सुमाला मास्सा से दिससा। से ला ने देन सुमाला मास्सा से दिससा। से ला ने देन सुमाला मास्सा से दिससा। से साथ ने देन स्मिन्स दिससाया सेन्।

112. Moral conduct, self-restraint,
And the control of the mind,—
Whoever bears these earnestly in mind
And remains so, then what more does he need?

113. If you remain utterly contented
You are far from the plane of the evil man.
Pleasures which are bound by the ties of carnal desire
Beget trouble at every step.

114. This so-called body, full of faults,

Has however one great moral quality.

Whatever it encounters in this temporal life

Its movements (depend upon) the steersman (you).

115. The forest elephant is powerful although he lives on grass.

The serpent, although he lives on air, is not lean.

The ascetics who have only a little grass and fruit are not of the past (do not die).

Thus, modesty and contentment are the only objects of attainment.

112. द्धं स्वाप्त्रस्य द्वाप्तः पुत्रायः द्वः । स्रोसस्य के पुत्रायनः मुनः यः द्वः । नाटः विवाप्त्रदः येनः (कुनासः यः द्वा। दे स्वाप्त्रस्य कः के विवाप्त्रम्य ।

113. हेन्। विश्वान्त्रायाः स्वीतायाः विश्वान्तः । विद्याः स्वित्तः स्वितः स्वीतः स्वीतः स्वात्तः स्वा स्वीतः स्वीतः स्वीतः स्वीतः स्वीतः स्वात्तः स्वा स्वीतः स्वात्तः स्वीतः स्वातः स्वीतः स्वातः स्वीतः स्वातः स्व

114. सुश्चाल्यायाः सुनिष्यतायाः । व्यक्तात्रकार्धेनाः व्यक्तात्रकाः । नाम्बर्धाः सूत्रसामाद्यानाः नामाद्यान्यः । नेत्राचेनाः प्रतामाद्यानाः स्वा

115. दम्भानी मिट्ट्र क्षात्र क्षात्र क्ष्यं क्षात्र क्ष्यं क्षात्र क्ष्यं क्षात्र क्ष्यं क्षात्र क्ष्यं क्

116. Where is the solitary retreat where there is not Vegetation and dustless water?

The moon is the public light.

What is the use of (personal) property?

117. The surest possession is real contentment.

It is not difficult to earn your livelihood, whatever it may be.

(It is like) places where there are grass, leaves and water.

There is no place where these are not (to be found).

118. The tiger is chief of the forest and the elephant is leader.

Make of the grass your seat and your garments of tree-bark.

And have the fruit of the trees for food.

The evil society of poor relations is not (real) life.

119. The man who, either in a good or bad (style),
Adapts himself somehow to what he has
And continues to keep his body (from impurity),
What is the attraction of wealth to him?

116. ର୍ଷିଟ୍ स'द्रम'द्रद्र' स'सेद् । ढु'प्पे'द्रमेंद्र स'माद्र द्र्य' सेद् । ह्व'च' युद्र सेद्र सर्स्य से'प्येद । द्रुद्र 'च'द्रम'में स'रे' देम' यु

117. व्हेंगा-विश-देश-यदे-यद्मा केद्-ख्दा दर्जे यामाम बदमा यहाया की यामादा उप्तार्थ का कुप्यी मात्र्या माम बदमा कोद्यास प्येव वि

118. ब्रन्थस्म्नेन्द्रस्म्यान्द्रम्म्यान्द्रस्मार्थेद्रस्यस्मेन्द्रस्यः विद्यानेत्रस्यः स्वर्त्यस्यानेत्रस्यान्त्रस्यः स्वर्त्ते । स्वर्त्यः स्वर्त्तस्यः स्वर्त्ते स्वर्त्ते स्वर्ते । वेद्रस्थितः स्वर्तिः स्वर्तिः स्वर्तिः स्वर्ति ।

 120. With the price of great good actions

The ship of your (present) body has been bought.

So long as it is not wrecked,

Strive to cross the ocean of human misery.

121. For so long as the moon of pleasant times is waxing,
And so long as Death, the planet Saturn, does not find you,
So long live chastely
And let your actions be right actions.

122. When your eyes are fixed in unconsciousness
 And you have come to your last breath through
 constant hiccoughing,
 As one led in the dark to a great precipice,
 Of what assistance can child and wife be then?

123. He who yearns in pity, whose passions are controlled, who rejoices in contentment,

Who is passionless, rejoices at the general happiness, lives in the woods, eats fallen fruits,

Wears bark on his emaciated body, cries 'victor, victor' in the sweetest fashion (to him who)

At Benares triumphed over the power of death, will yet have to discard this mortal body.

Salvation is not (to be found) in believing in religious books not yet in freedom from bodily suffering.*

^{*} This five-line verse is unusually complicated and the only verse in the book with lines of nineteen syllables. In line 3 3 is probably 3 and has been translated in the latter sense.

- 120. বর্ষি বৃষধা ক্রবি বি ইব শ্রীমারী। ট্রি শ্রীমান্ত্রমাণ্ট্র শ্রীমারী। ই শ্রীমান্তর শ্রমাণ্ট্র শ্রমানা শ্রুশা বন্ধ মান্তর বি শ্রমার্কি ।
- 121. है:श्रेन्**श्र्**नायदे नुसःगुः ज्ञःनुसःय। दक्षे यन्नानाबदः केदः देवः दिः सः क्रेन्य। ने:श्रेन्यनाः प्यन्य सः देनादसः गुसःने। स्टानीः गुः यन्नाः देः गुः यदेः नेनास।
- 122. नाट कें त्रु प्रेश त्राय हिट सेमा से नाय । सुनास प्रामुन त्रु ट प्रमास सम्मान । सुनास प्रामुन त्रु ट प्रमास सम्मान । दे कें प्राप्ट स्थान हेन हिन हिन हिन हिन ।
- - रचंश.चंश.चंच्य.चंतु.चे.च.चुरं। क्यांश.चंता. श्रात्ये.चंत्रं, रंगांत्रं, श्रुंशश. रंट. चुंट. चूंट. रंगांव. क्षेंट. चंतु.
 - स्र सुन्तरम्। जिश्र द्वा कुट मुन्द्र बुट मुल च मुल य बुश है स्रेबरा से वैर

नम्द्रान्वें संदेहित प्रसायर प्रायेत खरा हो दुन प्रसागुट साधित है।

124. If the thoughts are controlled by wisdom
Then salvation is very near.
To get rid of the contamination of moral faults
What is the use of shaving your head?

To him who has no covering for his mind
What is the use of a cotton robe?
He whose mind is imbued with compassion for all
sentient beings,
That is (the way of) salvation and divine wisdom.
Ashes and long hair do not constitute the religious robe.

126. He who is subdued in the prime of life
 I know for a really subdued person.*
 If all the senses were completely exhausted (i.e. by age)
 How could he possibly not be subdued?

127. Over friends and kindred in the burning place
There comes a change when the smoke has dispersed.

As regards that which (always) accompanies you, If you are convinced that it is your own works, then practise acts of virtue.

^{*} Or disciplined.

[†] D.S. takes the first two lines to mean that friends and kindred return home after they have seen you burned at the ghat. The translation given above seems nearer the original.

- 124. ঀয়'ৼয়'ঢ়ৢয়'ঀৢ'য়য়য়য়য়ঢ়ৢয়'ঀ। য়ৼয়য়য়৸ৡ৾৻ঽৼয়ড়ৼ ৡয়'য়য়ৢ৾ৼয়ৣ৾ঀৼঀৼয়ঢ়৸য়ৼৼঢ়ৢয়। য়য়৾৻য়৾য়ৢ৾য়য়য়৻য়য়৻ঢ়৻ঀৢয়৸
- 125. म्दिन्धिर्ग्येर्ग्येर्ग्यसेर्व। रक्षाणुः द्वेद्यस्मित्रा रुग्यस्व। श्रेमशास्त्रम्द्वस्मश्रात्मादान्ने। श्रेमश्र। श्रेद्दाहेश्यक्त्रम्यस्मुर्द्यार्ग्वा। व्रस्त्राय्याः वेश्वरोष्ट्रिश्मित्रसेत्।
- 126. म्हिन्यस्ट र्हेश्य विद्य। देवे विद्यस्य प्रमामीश्य विश्व। विस्रक्ष क्षस्य स्थित्स सुः चदः य वि। रेस्पे सुराव विश्वेष प्रमुद्ध।
- 127. सर्व निव्य क्षित्र कुर्त निव्य हिन्।

 नु निव्य क्ष क्ष्मि निव्य हिन क्षित्र क्ष्मि क्षित्र हिन ।

 सक्ष नु देश कर्ति क्षा क्ष्मि क्षित्र हिन ।

 सक्ष नु देश कर्ति क्षा क्ष्मि क्षित्र हिन ।

128. Wealth, acquired through great misery Or by acts contrary to religion, Or by bending before your enemy, Such wealth is not proper wealth.*

129. The holy man who is very firm in his longing to act nobly

Is always miserable through the fear of being decried in society.

But the shameless man who spreads the root of perverse conduct,

And does not discriminate between the proper and improper, is happier on the whole.

130. He who has not the sense to distinguish between the proper and improper,

Who has abandoned all heed and (observance of) vows,

Who only wishes to be filled with good food,

What difference is there between a rich man of this kind and the beasts?

131. The great source of virtues, both visible and invisible, is knowledge.

Therefore, if you are striving to procure them. Take hold of wisdom in its entirety.

^{*} Wealth or property in general.

- 128. नाम् दिनास्य पुरिदेशे स्वाद्य प्रमानित के स्वाद क
 - 129. त्रशयायेन्।अर्चुन्यायेन्।वित्तन्यस्यसम्बद्धाः । गुतःतृत्याः क्षेत्रेन्यं क्षेत्रः त्रेन्याः न्याः नृः स्वाः वर्ष्यः न्यत्यः । नायः क्षेत्रः त्रेन्याः क्षेत्रः त्रेन्याः क्षेत्रः वर्ष्यः । नेत्रास्तरः क्षेत्रः त्रेन्यस्य न्येन्। स्वेत्यस्य क्षेत्रः क्षेत्रः वर्षः स्वाः स
- 130. କିମ୍ବ୍ୟକ୍ କ୍ଷିକ୍ଟିମ୍ୟକ୍ଟିମ୍ବିମ୍ୟିକ୍ଟିଟ୍ଟିମ୍ୟୁ ମୁଞ୍ଜିମ୍ୟକ୍ଷ୍ୟ ଅଧିକ୍ଷ୍ୟ ଅଧିକ୍ଷ୍ୟ ବ୍ୟ । ମୁଞ୍ଜିମ୍ୟକ୍ଷ୍ୟ ଅଧିକ୍ଷ୍ୟ ଜିମ୍ୟୁକ୍ଟିମ୍ୟୁକ୍ଟିମ୍ ମୁଞ୍ଜିୟ ପ୍ରମ୍ବର୍ଷ ଅଧିକ୍ଷ୍ୟ ଅଧିକ୍ୟ ଅଧିକ୍ଷ୍ୟ ଅଧିକ୍ୟ ଅଧିକ୍ଷ ଅଧିକ୍ୟ ଅଧିକ୍ଷ ଅଧିକ୍ଷ ଅଧିକ୍ଷ ଅଧିକ୍ୟ ଅଧିକ୍ଷ ଅଧିକ୍ଷ ଅଧିକ୍ଷ୍ୟ ଅଧିକ୍ଷ ଅଧିକ୍ଷ ଅଧିକ୍ଷ ଅଧିକ୍ଷ ଅଧିକ୍ଷ ଅଧିକ୍ଷ ଅଧିକ୍ଷ ଅଧିକ୍ଷ ଅଧିକ୍ୟ ଅଧିକ୍ଷ ଅଧିକ୍ୟ ଅଧିକ୍ଷ ଅଧିକ୍ୟ ଅଧିକ୍ଷ ଅଧିକ୍ୟ ଅଧିକ୍ଷ ଅଧିକ୍ଷ ଅଧିକ୍ଷ ଅଧିକ୍ଷ ଅଧିକ୍ଷ ଅଧିକ୍ଷ ଅଧିକ୍ଷ ଅଧିକ୍ଷ ଅଧିକ୍ଷ ଅଧିକ୍ୟ ଅଧିକ୍ୟ ଅଧିକ୍ଷ ଅଧିକ୍ଷ ଅଧିକ୍ଷ ଅଧିକ୍ଷ ଅଧିକ୍ଷ ଅଧିକ୍ଷ ଅଧିକ୍ଷ ଅଧିକ୍ୟ ଅଧିକ୍ୟ ଅଧିକ୍ଷ ଅଧିକ୍ୟ ଅଧିକ୍ଷ ଅଧିକ୍ୟ ଅଧିକ୍ୟ ଅଧିକ୍ଷ ଅଧିକ୍ୟ ଅଧିକ୍ୟ ଅଧିକ୍ୟ ଅଧିକ୍ଷ ଅଧିକ୍ୟ ଅଧିକ୍ୟ ଅଧିକ୍ୟ ଅଧିକ୍ୟ ଅଧିକ୍ୟ ଅଧିକ୍ୟ ଅଧିକ୍ୟ ଅଧିକ୍ୟ ଅଧିକ୍ୟ
- 131. अर्बेट:न्ट्रस्य:अर्बेट:ॲव:न्द्रःची। द्वुट:नाद्रस:ळेद:चें:हेना:य:ॲद। नेस:द:नें:न्नानेंद्र:नाहेट:नर्स। वेस:र्न:ऑस:सु:नाह्वट:नर:नु।

132. A hero is born among a hundred,
A clever man is found among a thousand,
But the wise hero in a hundred thousand
May be born in a thousand (or not at all).*

133. By the wise all sciences will be studied even when they are past middle age.Although there may be no results in this lifeIt will become easier for them to obtain such in another life.

134. Even when white-haired and wrinkled
Learning from others should be treasured.
Wherever the man of much learning may go
He will not obtain the aggregate (of learning).

135. A king and an accomplished man—
These two are not alike.
A king is esteemed in his own country,
An accomplished man is esteemed everywhere.

^{*} The last two lines are obscure. সাই স্থান might have been rendered as 'a genius' but appears to mean here a man who possesses both courage and learning.

133. ब्रामशःसशःसमायः इत्रःगाुनःनु। नक्षिनः प्रियः प्रस्तिः स्त्रः स्तरः स्त्रः स्ति स्त्रः स्ति स्त्रः स्

134. श्चरणरःमाक्षेरःअञ्चनशर्जशःश्चित्रः। वेश्वयःग्वस्तमाःगरःग्वःस्थे। माटःपुःवेशस्यदःभेगःभिनुरःग। पेरःवेश्वदःग्वःभिनुगःभेभिनुरः।

135. कुषायाँ नहारी व्यव निवासी। ने मान्ने साय द्वाया व्यव निवासी वार्ती। कुषायाँ नहारी व्यवस्था नामा । व्यव नुकास गानु नामा । 136. Although the accomplished man have faults
Philosophers will not grieve.
Although the moon may become spotted (stained)
The firm look at it with pleasure.

137. There is no bodily ornament like accomplishments,*
There is no (physical) misery like mental worry,
There is no protection for the body like patience,
There is no relative (or friend) to equal charity.

138. Although the holy man may live far away
His virtues act as a messenger.

Through sniffing the perfume of the kitaka
(flower)

The bees are attracted themselves.

139. If you are persevering in virtue
What is the use of your haughty attitude?
The cow which has no milk,
Even if a bell be attached to it, will not be purchased.

^{*} ज्न 5न accomplishments, moral virtues, talents, etc. The words can be rendered in a variety of ways.

136. धेर्न-५न-इन्दर्ग-सङ्ग्रीन-धेर-गुट-। धेर्न-५न-५नाद-इन्नश्-श्ले-श्ले-श्ले-। त्रु-व-र्क्नेन-ध-धेर्-गुर-गुट-। पहन-इन्नश्ल-५नाद-पश-क-र-ग्ले-।

138. ५स:य:६८:४:मादशःमुरःणुटः। ॲव:५४:वॅंग्अ:३२:वे५:६। गी:५:गाप्ये:५:यञ्चससःदस। सुट:य:४८:१३२:वॅट:य४:५गुरः।

139. ॲन्'5न्'र्नाभ'द्रवर्'ग्रु'ऄ। द्रमुद्रिक्स'र्नोझ'य'हे'हेना'ऄॅर्! य'दे'दें सक्षेर्रयम। द्रैभ'ग्रु'वर्नाश'गुद्राक्रें से'ग्रुर। 140. Our existence is short but science is of many kinds.

We may estimate life but we do not know how (long) it will be.

So, like the swan which separates milk from water, Devote yourself to whatever you undertake.

141. Although many large stars are gleaming
And the moon too shines as an ornament of the
earth, yet
Whenever the sun sets it becomes night.
Except for the sun there is no meaning attached

Except for the sun there is no meaning attached (to the terms) 'east' and 'west'.

142. On whatever it shines

Darkness is dispelled and light produced.

The shining of the sun being supreme

What is there in the shining of the other (bodies)?

143. The man who accomplishes one single act thoroughly

Excels all sentient beings—what need for many (acts)?

As the moon, when full, lights the earth's surface—A great multitude of stars have not this power.

- 140. रुषाने धुन बुदारे मायते तस्य यासदा। कें प्ये कंद्र गुदाहे कंस्र से वेश्यस्य। द्वारा कुला कें साथेन या यिन । मादाने मामकेश या दे ने यहे न यह स
- 141. क्षरास्त्रहेन्द्रासः पुरः कुषः हिरः । सःभे कुषः सुपः क्षस्त्रहेन्द्रस्यः । सःभे कुषः सुपः क्षस्त्रहेन्द्रस्यः । कुस्रासामेन्द्रम् साम्बद्धाः स्टिन्स् ।
- 142. नार विना प्र न्य स्नुर के वि श्वक साम्रेष्ठ हिराना में उक हो दे। के सा प्र न्य सर्केन प्रक ती। नावक क्सस प्र न्य संके विना है।

144. The growth of moral virtue depends on one's self.

(The acquisition of) property depends on previous merit.

Why blame anybody for this?

145. Moral virtues are to be obtained by making an effort,

And as this effort rests with yourself,
To say that others possess moral virtues—
Who could endure to lead such a life?*

146. Of those who understand the meaning of the scriptures

There are many even among the crippled.

It is a matter for rejoicing to find the sharppointed sword by which the enemy is conquered.

147. Rich men are to be found even among the barbarians

> And there are many heroes among the beasts, But holy men who can explain the various truths are the rarest of all.

^{*} i.e. without emulating them in endeavour.

144. ଐ୕୕୕୕ଽଵୄ୕ୖୄୠ୕ୣ୕ଽ୳୕ଽୣ୲୕୕ଽ୷୶୲ ଝ୍ୟାବି'ପ୕୕ୡ୕୕ୣ୕୕ଽ୶୕୕ୡ୕ୡ୕ୣମ୕୕୕ୡୄ ଝ୍ରିଷ'ସ୍ତାଲ'ବି'ଡି'ସ୍ତ୍ର-ଲୁ

145. ॲब् '५व' '२व' 'यव' 'यब' 'यब्धुव' वु' 'थेब् । दवर 'यद्र प्यत्र प्यत्मा 'कृर 'या माक्स' ब् । माल्ब 'र्ना ऑब '५व' ख्व' लेख' हो। रे' ख्र मार्सेब 'या खु' 'थेब' यबेर्

146. वस्रवावर्धेशार्त्वावेशायेत् स्त्री।
प्रदेशवार्षे स्त्रास्त्रास्त्राः ।
प्रतामी से स्त्रीयार्थेस।
नुमा स्राम्मा स्त्रीया स्त्रीयार्थेस।

147. ধ্রুণা নি স্মাস্ত্র রমমানের দেউর।
ব্যব নি সুনুর বিশ্রার রমমানের মের ।
ঝ্লার্ড নামান্তর শ্রীপার মান্তর শ্লাবন বিশ্রার বি ।
ব্যবারণা বিশ্যারণ সুনুর বি

148. There are not sandalwood (trees) on all hills, Nor does one get pearls from all elephants. The learned who can explain the meaning of the Real Are not to be found everywhere.

149. Real Truth is a virtue to the talented

But a harmful thing to those without talent.

The water of the river is very free from impurity;

But, entering the ocean, it becomes undrinkable.

150. The cultured delight in culture:

The uncultured find no pleasure in it.

The bee is attracted from the forest by the lotus.

The frogs, although living together, are not thus.

151. The fame of the sagacious
Increases among the sagacious themselves,
As valuables among experts
And heroes in battle.

148. रे. नेंग्युक् त्यः उत् र्वः सेर् । म्राटः सेंग्युक् त्यः सुं हेमा सेर् । प्यटः न्या रेंक् मी मातृकः श्चः यदे । स्रायक्षास्त्र टः ग्युक् व स्पेर् सं प्येत्।

151. स्राम्स्य स्वत्स्य स्वानुः मानास्य याते। स्रामस्य यात्रेत् गुण्ते ततः तुः त्र योद्या। स्वान्द्रेतः त्रीसः त्यास्व स्वतः केतः तृतः। माध्युत्य सित्मानुः त्रायः स्वान्द्रेत्। 152. The swan does not look well in an assemblage of hawks,

Nor the horse among the donkeys, Nor the lion among the foxes, Nor the clever man among fools.

153. That which is placed on their heads (i.e. respected) by the great

May be considered (merely as) a basis by the vulgar.

As the 'chorten' * to which the learned bow Is used as a seat by the crows.

154. Though possessing it themselves unproclaimed While others have it in small measure,
Holy men delight in such moral virtue.
How remarkable is such conduct!†

155. The virtues of the omniscient

Are comprehended only by the omniscient.

The exact weight of the earth ‡

Is known only to Ta-ye. §

^{*} Sanscrit 'chaitya', a stupa.

[†] i.e. Holy men are ready to praise the lesser accomplishments of others without advertising their own superior accomplishments.

[‡] Read ਕੁੱ'ਸਕੈ'ਲੈਂਕ' __ measure of lightness.

[§] Ananta, the serpent-god who supports the globe.

- 152. दरमान्यः भै र्ह्माश्चर्यः स्थितः सः भेद । स्टरमेश में द्रम्भे र्ह्माश्चरः स्थितः सः भेद । स्थितः में प्याप्ते र्ह्माश्चरः सर्हेश्चरः भेद । स्थित्राम् स्थिते स्थितः स्थितः सः भेद ।
- 153. नार हिना के दे चे सः श्चे चे सः ना रा दे के दे दे स्वास सः सक्र सः से स्वास सः सामसः ससः सुना सुकः सके दे दे दे दे । मुद्दना स्वतः दुः चे दे सः प्येत।
- 155. ସ୍କୟର उद् : सिनु दादि : ॲब : ५६ दे । ସ୍କୟର उद : सिनु दादि : युक्त : सिनु दा रामानि : युक्त : युक्त : युक्त : सिन्द सम्पद : युक्त : युक्त

156. If people mutually advertise each others' virtues, Even he who possesses none will acquire them.

But he who proclaims his own virtues,

Even were he Indra, would not be respected.*

157. There where the possession of learning is not respected

Why should the learned man go (thither)?

In the city of the naked Jainas †

What would the washerman do?

158. Alas, this stupid world
Has not obtained personal independence (i.e. initiaitive),
But following (imitating) the doings of others
Is lost in the vessel of the unobstructed.;

159. Of the two, the buffoon and the clever man,
To the fool the laughter-maker is superior.
The buffoon acquires wealth
But the learned man goes empty-handed.

^{*} মহুৰ must be a mistake. Read মহুৰ

[†] Or those naked, without clothing.

[‡] The translation of this line is due to the Ge-she. It appears to mean that worldly people are lost in the round of material things.

- 156. मान्द्रभीक्षःमान्द्रम्मः नङ्गमाक्षः दःदे । अदः सददः ॲवः इतः द्वः तुः दशुदः । ॲवः इदः सदः क्षेत्र ङ्चेमाक्षः सःदे । मकुः प्रदेवः भवः अदः समुद्राः ।
- 157. माट जुः थेंद ५५ स्व से सकेंद्र। आपसाय दे ५ के से द त्वे । मेंसासे द मो केर सुदे मेंदि हिर जु। सुसासाय मीसा के के लिया छ।
- 158. गुःसप्देशः नेत्रस्ति स्याप्ति । रूटः गुरुप्तुवः याध्येत् स्येतः हे । माल्यः गुरुषः युद्धाः यद्ये हे स्याप्त्यदः यद्या । अट्यास्यदे हे दिन्दा स्थार्थे ।
- मिश्राम्य स्थान स्यान स्थान स्यान स्थान स

160. By means of various records of profitable meaning
The sage passes his time.
The indigence (consequent on) abandoning religion
May be acquired even in sleeping.

161. He who in an assembly of many persons

Makes no effort to obtain the virtues of the holy,

What is the profit in such a one being born who
is driven away by his own mother's pains?*

162. The way of the wise man is knowledge,
The way of the cuckoo is a sweet note,
The way of the ascetic is patience,
The way of a woman is perversity.†

163. Astronomy itself and doctrinal principles,

The Eagle-spell and the repeating of spells,

(Of these) the essential meaning should be seized. ‡

Do not analyse the sound (of the words).

^{*} For May read May. D.S. translates the last two lines: He is frightened away by seeing his own mother in pain. What good is he, even if he be born a male.

[†] D.S. prefers "folly" here.

[‡] For \$1' read W'

- 161. मृद्धिमास्यद्याः व्यान्त्रस्य स्वान्त्रस्य स्वान्य स्वान्त्रस्य स्वान्त्रस्य स्वान्त्रस्य स्वान्यस्य स्वान्त्रस्य स्वान्त्रस्य स्वान्त्रस्य स्वान्त्यस्य स्वान्त्यस्य स्वान्यस्य स
- 162. स्रामसः सदे दुंत्य दे देना सः भेद।

 [मु : चुना दुंत्य दे देन देन स्पेद।

 दगद : स्रुन दुंत्य दे देन के स्रोह स्थापी।

 दुन से द दुंत्य दे देन के स्रोह स्थापी।
- 163. শ্বন্ধ শ্ব

164. Knowledge contained in books
 And wealth procured from others,
 When the time for needing them arrives,
 Are neither knowledge nor wealth.

165. The accomplishments of the teacher of the arts
 Are but accomplishments for earning a living,
 But the study of the termination of earthly incarnation
 Why should that not be the accomplishment?

166. To no man without (due) scrutiny
Should sound advice* be given.
See, how for only giving a place to a monkey
The man was made homeless.†

167. Some devote themselves to speech (preaching),
Some gain their object without speaking.
The reed-flower has no fruit,
The walnut has both flower and fruit.

^{*} D.S. prefers 'chosen truths.'

[†] A reference which has not been traced.

164. ब्रोनाक्ष नक्ष त्या त्या निवास नि

165. वर्जे ह्येन्य संधिष्यं नित्रापुत। ॲन नित्र प्रकेशित के कि कि स्थापित। प्रकेशिक स्थापित स्थापित। के स्थापित संस्थित।

166. क्षे'बे'सु'सद्दूरक्ष'वद्द्वाक्ष'यर । ब्र्वे'द्धे'र्डक्ष'ची'मादक्ष'यरक्ष'णुट' । ब्राह्मक्ष'र्द्ध्य'ची'मादक्ष'यरक्ष'णुट' । मादक्ष'कोद्दुःस्ट

167. [म-उनाङ्कानः सुर-पोदाने । [म-उनाः सोङ्काने द्वारायः सुन । वित्रसः सुः सोने नित्रसः सुः सोन । सुर-गाः विद्यसः सुः सोन । 168. The fruit of the kataka treeClears all water,But, if its name only be mentioned,This does not cause the mud in the water to subside.

169. Although a man may be learned in written works,Yet if he does not apply (what he knows)(He resembles) the blind man who even with a lamp in his hand cannot see the road.

170. Like the moon which waxes and wanes,
In having recourse to the holy or impious
A little virtue may be increased
Or vast accomplishments may be decreased.

171. It is easier to have a clever man for one's enemy
Than to be friends with the stupid (unlearned).

(As in the stories of) the protection of the
Brahmin by a thief
And of the monkey who squeezed the king's eyes.*

^{*} The references have not been traced.

168. गार्न गार्थ प्रत्यक्ष सुन्ते। ढ द्वस्थ प्रत्य प्रत्य सुन्ते प्रत्य गुन्ने । दे 'थे' से द रहंस सुन्य प्राप्ते। ढ र्नु ल प्रत्य स्थ ने ने र्ने ।

169. मृ<mark>षु</mark>दःश्चम्ब्रःद्रम्'सःग्वेदःग्वेदः। अस्रकःशुःस्रेदःसःस्यःग्वेदःग्वेदः। अस्रकःशुःस्रेदःसःस्यःग्वेदःग्वेदःग्वेदः।

170. क्रिंच अर दिं अर दिं सूर। रुअ दा रुअ केर दित द क्रिंच मुक्त । ऑक रुक क्रिंच अर दित द क्रिंच मुक्त । क्रिंच रुक क्रिंच अर दिव स्थान

171. মান্থ্য-বৃন্ম নি ন্মুক্ত । মীন্ধ্য-মান্দ্ৰ মান্ত্ৰ নামুক্ত । মূৰ্ব নি থান্ত্ৰ নামুদ্ৰ নাম্ব নামুক্ত । মূৰ্ব নি থান্ত্ৰ নামুদ্ৰ নাম্ব নামুক্ত । মূৰ্ব নি থান্ত্ৰ নামুদ্ৰ নাম্ব নামুক্ত নামুক্ত । 172. The clever, the disciplined,
The contented and the truth-tellers,
It is better for such to die
Than (to live in) the kingdom of the evil.*

173. (In the matter of) a snake's venom and that of an evil man,An evil man is more venomons than a snake,For the snake's venom may be overcome by drugs and spells

But what can soothe the venom of an evil man?

174. Although the evil may be benefited by a hundred talents

Yet, even when happy, they use abusive language. He who is well educated is firm.

Although poor as a faqir he will not abandon virtue.

175. The naturally evil man
Is like the weighing scales—
A little thing sends him up
And a little thing sends him down.

^{*} Or Than to share a kingdom with the wicked.

172. মান্মথ্য বাবে বি বুন্ধান্ত বি । ক্রিনা নিমান্ত বি নামান্ত্র নাবে । ৭ ক্রী নাবান্দ্র নাবে বুনা ন্রাম্মী। ক্রী নাবানে বি বি নাম্মীন মীবা।

173. श्रुभःमार्नुमाःश्चेःचिःदर्गःदन्म। श्रुभःमार्नुमाःश्चरःश्चेःदर्गःनुम। श्रुभःमार्नुमाःश्चर्रदरःश्चमाशःग्वेशःश्चरः। श्चेःदर्गमानुमाःश्चरःमीशःह।

174. क्वें विंद्यस्य विंद्यन्त क्वें प्रश्नास्य विद्यास्य विंद्यन्त । ज्याद स्वाद्य क्षेत्र क्वें क्षेत्र क्ष

175. ব্যানির্বাহর ন্বি ক্রি ব্যান্ত্রা।
ব্রামানী সার্ক্র ক্রি ক্রি ব্যান্তর্বার বিদ্যান্তর্বার বিদ্যান বিদ্যান্তর্বার বিদ্যান্তর্বার বিদ্যান্তর্বার বিদ্যান্তর্বার বিদ্যান্তর্বার বিদ্যান্তর্বার বিদ্যান্তর্বার বিদ্যান্তর্বার বিদ্যান বিদ্যান্তর্বার বিদ্যান্ত্বার বিদ্যান্তর্বার বিদ্যান্তর্বার বিদ্যান বিদ্য

176. Although smeared with sandalwood, musk and camphor

The natural strong smell of garlic is not driven out.

Although many texts may be well studied

One does not drive out the natural evil in one's disposition.

177. There are no lotuses on the face of a holy man's son,

Nor do horns grow on the heads of prostitutes' sons.

But in so far as there was perversion in the act In so far is that the essential characteristic of the bastard.

178. The word which is uttered is one thing
And different from the thought in the mind.
Alas, then, for the crooked-minded!
Who can change this natural disposition?

179. He assiduously retains his vices
And ever discards the moral virtues.
In retaining vice and discarding virtue
The evil man resembles a strainer.

- 176. र्द्य-द्वन्त्राः हैं मा-सुर-गुैक्ष-नुम्बर-गुटः । क्षेम्-भुदे-रह-दिव्यक्ष-क्ष-हो-हक्ष-वृद्ध-व्यक्ष-गुटः । रह-विद्य-ह्व-द्व-स्वदे-स्वद्य-क्षेत्र-क्षेन्-हो-इत्-स्वद्य-स्व-गुटः ।
- 177. **५**स'यदि'.स्'.स'मिर्नेट'.स'यन्'स'सेन्। स्चन'तर्केट'.सु'.स'मूत्र'त्रस'न्यसंभेता। है'सु'है'सून्यस्य सुदी'सर्कत्केन्केन्यस्य। ने'सु'ने'सून्यस्य सुदी'सर्कत्केन्केन्यस्य।
- 178. | मि'नसः श्च्रसः यदे केंना मान्नः ॥। र्णेन भारते समायदे नसमायः मान्नः ॥ र्णेन भारते समायदे नसमायः मान्नः ॥ रोन भारते समायदे समायदे समायदे । रोन भारते समायदे समायदे । रोन भारते समायदे समायदे । रोन भारते समायदे । रोन
- 179. ব্রহ্মমার্ক্সির র নির্মান দ্রীর। অর দর্শনার স্থিতি নাম দ্রীর । ক্রীর নীর অর দর স্থিতি নাম দ্রী। ক্রীর নির মার্ক্স র্জনামারের।

180. He who has been refuted by an evil man
Loses confidence even in the holy.
When a child's mouth has been scalded by (hot) milk
He will drink curds only after blowing on them.

181. Seeing the stars' reflection on the lake by night,
 The swan is disappointed in taking them for lotus shoots,
 So that even when he sees the real lotus shoot by day he will not eat it.
 When once refuted by a liar one will doubt even the truthful.

182. A woman's appetite is twice (that of a man),
Her deceitfulness four times (as much),
Her shame six times,
And her passions eight times—so it is said.

183. Not by gifts nor by attentions,

Not by worship nor by veneration,

Not by (constant) association nor by assiduity,—

By none of these is a woman to be resisted

(? controlled).

- 180. ক্ট্রি'র্র'রেশমান্ত্রবৃদ্ধ। বৃষ্ণ'র'রেশমানিস্কলাব। ব্রিম'র'র্নিজমানিস্কলাব। ব্রিমের্বান্ত্রবৃহষ্ণ'রিব্রম'র্বিন্ববৃদ্ধ।
- 182. तुर्भेर् इस दे हैस द्युर है। रे प्ले म्या क्षु महि द्युर है। टे के र्मा के दुमा द्युर है। देर्रे कमस म्या र द्युर हिस महिर्रे।
- 183. ह्वेद्र-यसासाध्येद्द-देस-मूर्यिस-सेद् सर्केद्द-यसासाध्येद-यह्वेद-यगुर-सेद्द्र। यह्वद्र-यसासाध्येद-यहेद्द-यसासेद्र्। गुद-दु-से-यज्ञ-सुद्द-सेद-धेद्

184. When he was carried off by the King of the Birds
The White Lotus Serpent God said:

"He who tells secrets to women

"His life is lost there and then." *

185. (By them) one's object and religion are completely destroyed,

They create an obstacle in the attainment of salvation,

They become the cause of all mischief.

Rather therefore avoid other men's womenfolk.

186. If even one written verse (of truth)
Is given by a Lama to his pupil,
'The gift given would be supreme.†
Such a thing is not on earth.

187. All worldly pleasures should be abandoned,
But, if you are unable to abandon them,
Then cling to the holy.
That is the cure for it.

^{*} The reference has not been traced.

[†] The text of this line appears to be very corrupt. D.S. suggests the following amended version, on which the translation given has been based:

অম'ইবা'ব্চম'ব্যু এইবা'ব্চম'ব্যুম্ব

- 185. र्निन्द्राक्ष्यं ने द्रम्यायन कुमसा चेत् होता। मोर्नेन्या गुनि स्यान कित्र मोनासा चेत्र स्या मोर्नेन्या गुनि स्यान केत्र मुन्यसा ने प्रमान क्ष्म मुन्यस्य क्षमा कुर्यस्य स्था

188. All desires should be abandoned,
But, if you cannot abandon them,
Let your desire be for salvation.
That is the cure for it.

189. The unhelpful relative is like a stranger,But he who helps, even if he be an outsider, is a relative.Like the body and its diseases which are with us And the beneficial medicine of solitude.*

190. If you hold, with assiduity,
A pot half full of water
On your head; so also if respected
The evil man becomes excited (angry).†

191. Whatever may be agreeable to your mind,
Although it be far away is yet near.
That which is not kept firmly in mind,
Although by your side is yet afar off.

^{*} i.e. the diseases of the body are like an unhelpful relative and solitude like a helpful outsider.

[†] This verse is rather elliptical—it is to be inferred that the evil man's excitement is to be compared to the water splashing over.

188. वर्तेर् मःगुन् नृःस्टः यरः मुक्षः । मायः नृःस्टिः यरः सः नुकानः। सरः यः नमायः वर्तेरः यरः मुक्षाः। रेःकेरः रेः प्येःस्वनः प्येनः वे

189. यदः सेद्रामान्नेद्राध्याः मान्द्राध्येदः है। यः देवाध्येद्राध्याः मादः यदः मान्नेद्र। क्षदः हैना व्युद्धाः यदे खुद्धाः सेमाशः द्रद्र। यदः मुद्देवादिः यदे क्षद्धाः सिमाशः वदः ।

190. ব্রহ্ম শেষ্ট্র নার্ভ্র নার্ভ্র । ব্রহ্ম নার্ভ্য কিন্তু নার্ভ্র নার্ভ্য নার্ভ্য

191. नाट हिमा थेट ट्र हेश अधुक या देट के माक्श गुट के म थेका नाट हिमा थेट अप्त के माक्श दुट के माक्श गुट देट म थेका 192. Though we may live in the society of the impious There is no intimacy like the water and the lotus. The holy may ever live far apart,

Yet they rejoice like the moon and the water-lily.*

193. If you are ever desirous of friendship
Then do not do these three:
Laying wagers, money transactions,
And speaking privily with women.

194. When milk is got from a horn,
When the reed-flower drops honey,
Then, when a woman is true,
The lotus will grow in dry ground.

195. A man possessed of very little moral merit,
Even should he obtain abundance, knows not how to enjoy it,
Like a dog on a lake of snow (glacier)
Which, when thirsty, licks with its tongue.†

^{*} These two admire each other at a distance.

[†] The dog has not the ability to melt the ice.

- 192. न्यायास्य न्यास्य स्वाप्तास्य स्वाप्
- 193. নাম দিন্দাৰ স্থানি নির্দান কর্মান কর্
- 194. ই শ্বং ক্রমের বি রাম বুরুর । ন্বম ব্র রি দিশ স্থ্রন রি নের্রণ । দাশ দিশ দিশ বিদ্যালয় বি রাম বি রাম
- 195. वर्शिन् तमसार्थितसा शुःन्सन् सदि स्था। वित्सा श्चिन चिन गुष्ट श्चिन गुष्ट श्चिन स्था। नात्सा केन सर्के व्यक्त व्यक्ति निन्ति । भूसा नित्र हो प्रीसा समा सन् स्वीत।

196. Those who do work in this world

Would not properly carry provisions for the journey without payment;

But beggars and the poor, without its being evident,

Have a hundredfold profit in the future.*

197. As we have to go, leaving wealth behind,
Therefore men give alms.
As, even if you die your property is not lost,
Realize that giving alms is like (the act) of a
(clever) miser (? economist).

198. Hesitating to impoverish themselves by charity,
The miserly do not give alms.
But this (wealth) being the real danger
The learned man distributes his wealth.

199. From your food, why not give about half to the beggars?The desire and the reward which charity bringsWill be obtained at some time.†

^{*} There appears to be a superfluous 'ya-ta' at the end of this line.

[†] EN NIST the future adjustment. Described by the Ge-she as that form of charity which brings its own reward in kind.

প্রীন্মন নুন্দর নুন্দর নুন্দর নুদ্দর নুদ্দ

197. र दिन्द्रश्चिद्द्यान्द्रश्चरत्त्रम् । श्चेश्चरश्चेत्रस्मानेद्दर्ग्यरः ग्चेत् । स्वीत्रप्यद्वेत्रस्मानेद्दर्ग्यस्म । श्चेत्रप्यद्वेत्रस्मान्द्रस्म स्वत्रस्म स्वत्रस्म ।

198. ह्वेत्रत्त्वसम्बुरः देनासम्मर्भस ।

यमेत्रमः ह्वेत्रयम्बुरः समित्रमः से हेत्।

देसम्बरः दिन्नसम्बर्धः देन्ने देने से हित्रमा

199. রমামমারশ্রী শ্রী শর্মামার। র্মুনিকেরমমানা উমামী শ্রীন। এইনিশ্বন ইমমার্বিক্রিকিকেন্দ্রা। শ্রমানী কিবেন্ধুনামার্বিক্রিকিকেন্দ্রা।

- 200. Although you may get no results from your actions, still do not be grieved,
 For you can still give alms from what you possess.
 Leaves, flowers, fruit, water and medicines,
 All these can ultimately be rendered illimitable by the power of mental dedication.*
- 201. (As regards wealth) which is devoid of charity and enjoyment (neither given away nor enjoyed),

 To be the owner of such wealth is to err.†

 For although it is your own property

 Why are you not the owner (why don't you use it?)?
- 202. Further, this is the place (lit. earth) for action,The beyond is the place for results.Whatever may be done here,That same will certainly be enjoyed there (i.e. the fruit).
- 203. The wealth, rank, beauty and health of others,
 Why be grieved in seeing these here (below)?

 If you desire these, is not the getting of the fruits
 of work from the seed of virtuous action applicable to you too? ‡

^{*} ব্যান Mental dedication of the reward of a good action to some definite object, such as the salvation of a parent. It is not the material value of the alms but the spirit in which they are given which matters. The second মধ্ব আন in this line should be read মধ্ব অম্ব

[†] A w seems to be required at the end of this line.

[‡] अ र्वो श = not apply.

- 200. শর্ম শুরি রের্রুর্র্রর রাজীর শুর্ম শর্ম রাজীর শুর্ম রার্র্রর রাজীর বাদ্দর বিশ্ব শুর্ম রাজীর বাদ্দর রাজীর বাদ্দর রাজীর বাদ্দর রাজীর বাদ্দর রাজীর বাদ্দর বাদর বাদ্দর বাদর বাদ্দর বা
- 201. श्विन प्रसिद्धित्यसः श्वित्यसं भि विकारिका विकास स्मित्या मि विकास स्मित्य स्मित्य स्मित्य स्मित्य विकास स्मित्य स्मित्य
- 202. अट: हेम् प्रिने ने प्रश्न गुँ स।
 प्रिने सम्बन्ध देवा प्रश्न गुँ स।
 प्रिने सम्बन्ध देवा प्रश्न गुँ स्य।
 रे के रामावस रु देश पर हों रे।
- 203. माल्य प्रभेर देनाश प्रमास्मास प्रमास प्रम प्रमास प्रम प्रमास प्रम प्रमास प्रमास प्रमास प्रमास प्रमास प्रमास प्रमास प्रमास प्रमास

204. If you have possessions and do not distribute them,What is the use of keeping them by you?The fruit of the kimpakaMay grow, but what is its use in hunger?*

Whoever gives alms which do not harm others—
His various (resulting) pleasures will neither be carried away by water
Nor burned by fire nor stolen by thieves.
Such possessions will never be utterly destroyed.

206. He who does not try a remedy for the disease of Hell (i.e. of the going to Hell), †When he reaches the place where there is no medicineWhat will he do—he and his disease?

207. Holy men are seized by the snake of words which comes from the pit of savage men.As a means of allaying this poisonDrink the medicine of wisdom and patience.

^{*} The kimpaka is described as a pretty but bitter fruit.

[†] In line 2. For সৃষ read সৃষ্ঠ

204. ৭ট্র-মেমিন্শুদেশ্রিন্থিন।
ৡ নেম্পর্ক নম্মতিন্ত্রমার্থিন।
শীম্মমাশা আ ৭ ব্রমার্থিন।
কশ্মাশা দেশুশিষা এতি বুমার্থিন।

205. नाट विना मावन त्यामार्ने र या से र यर स्थ्वेन मार्ने ट या । परि भी मिट सार्स्चेर स्था से नामान स्था सामाने सामाने

206. माट लेगा नुसुत्य मदि वन त्या वे । मासे पान निमान से से मुन्य । सून से नाम स्था से टिप्त स वे । वन निमान स्था से मिल से मिल

207. ब्रेश्वर ब्रेन्ट्रेन्ट्रेन्ट्रिंट्र व्याप्त स्थान्त्र स्यान्त्र स्थान्त्र स्थान्त्र स्थान्त्र स्थान्

208. Although you may kill all your life long*
You will not exhaust (the number of) your enemies.
But if your own anger be slain,
That is to slay the real enemy.

209. The mighty are not amenable to reform,

Therefore why exercise patience (with them).

With those who are disciplined and peaceful in conduct

What necessity is there for patience?

210. If you are merely angry owing to an injury,

Then why not be angry with anger which obviously destroys religious aims and salvation?

211. He who, having seen the excellence of others,
Is afflicted by disturbance in his own mind,
Will not gain even a little of the Truth.
Such a being destroys his own merit.

208. है श्वे न प्रकेर स्थान स्थान गुप्त है। न प्रकेर स्थान श्वेर स्थान स्थान

209. सबु केन नहें सर्स के हिना फेर। नबें र या नुर प्यार के हिना फेर। रूपान है निते हुँ र या या। नबें र या नुर प्यार के हिना र ने सा

210. শূর্বি শ্রীব শেষ শূর্ম জি । ক্রম বিশ্ব প্রবিশ্ব বিশ্ব শিল্প । ক্রম বিশ্ব ক্রম ব্যুক্ত ক্রম শূর্ম শূর্ম । শূর্ম শুর্মি বিশ্ব ক্রম ক্রম শূর্ম ।

211. म्ब्रिन् मुः पर्वेर् यन्मय्यक्षेत् द्रश्चे। म्राट विना श्रेमश्च प्रमुना यन्ते श्चे प्रमुट प्रश्च। रेव रेड द्राचर हेन्यर श्चे प्रमुट मुः। प्रमुट रहा में प्रश्चेर द्रमश्च प्रहें स्थाप स्टेर्। 212. Let all hear this moral maxim,
And having heard it keep it well:
Whatever is not pleasing to yourself
Do not that unto others.

among the sages.

213. As regards the leaving of this mortal life,Who is not clever in knowing and speaking about it?But when it comes to practising (what they preach)(Those who know) would be considered wise

214. Property is unstable, and youth perishes in a moment.

Life is like being ever in the grinning fangs of Death.

Yet (mankind) delays to obtain release from this world.

Alas, the conduct of mankind is very surprising!

215. He who has a good intellect but is lazy,
Such a being will not become exalted.
He is like a youthful writer
Who makes his calculations in the dust.*

^{*} র্মান্ত is obscure. I have taken a secondary meaning given in the Dictionnaire Thibetain-Latin-Français published at Hongkong in 1899.

- 212. স্বন্ধ তেন্ ক্রিম বি নাগুর নাম ব্র । র্থি বি নান্দ্র নাগুর ক্রিম বি না নাম বিনানের নাগুর ক্রিম বি নি নি নানাবির নাজী ব্র নি ।
- 213. ८६ना-१५ यार्ग्यान्य दिना। विश्वास ८ साङ्चाला शुःश्री स्नामश्च । ने ने १५ सशा शुःश्रीन या न । इस शुंसि इसशा गुप्त समिशासा थी न ।
- 214. तर्जुर पान्थि नित्यतः व्हें धुन् गुैश्व तहेन। श्रॅनि ने नित्र हिते श्रेनि हें नश्च नित्र श्रेन्। त्व गुत्त तहेना हेव य रिया श्रुन्। गुः स्राधा श्रेन्।
- 215. রূ'র্নুর'বর্রত্বেমের্মের্ন্র'র্মর' রূ'ব'র্মর্ব্রুর্নর্মর'র্মর্নুর'র এবা'ক্টরার'এ'রের্নুর'র'ঝ। ফার্মির'বাব্রুর্নর'র্বাব্রুরের্

216. If all these human beings
Could perceive the God of Death on their (own) heads,*
Even in food there would be no flavour.
What need to mention other things?

217. The God of Death does not wait to ask whether your (composite) works are completed or not. Therefore do to-morrow's work to-day, And the evening's work in the morning.

218. So long as you are healthy and produce a harvest Which is not ruined by the great hail of disease, And so long as your intellect is in your work, All this is the time for heeding religious doctrines.

219. What are wreaths of flowers to donkeys and cattle?

What is delicate food to quadrupeds† and pigs?

Light to the blind or songs to the deaf?

Of what use is religious doctrine to fools?

^{*} i.e. could foretell the time of their own death.

[‡] lit. the animals which walk in a stooping position.

- 216. नाभाने भन्ने नाभाने गानुनानी है। भक्ते नाम्नी निमानिका क्रींट ना वका गाट प्यामान क्रींस्ट ना नुमानिका सुर्धेका जैन्मीका
- 217. ৭নুরা দ্রুরা ইরান্সারা ইরারিয়। এই নির্নাইনি নার মিন্দুরা নর। মানী দ্রানার মিন্দুরা দ্রী ইনি দ্রানরা ইনিমন্তা।
- 218. है:श्रेन्'क्न'सेन्'सेन्'सेन्'सेन्स'सुर'य। वन्'ग्रे'सेर'य'हेव येंस'स'यह्म जिटा। हे:श्रेन्ट्लें के नुप्यते हेस'तहण्य। वन्ने'केन्स'हेंस'कृत्यते नुस'येवर्ने।

220. So long as one is not ambitious

For so long will one's accomplishments be great.

If great ambition be entertained in the mind

How can moral attainments be controlled?*

221. So long as a man does not beg, even when the time comes,For so long is he (styled) a glorious ascetic.Brave, clever, of high rank andManly are the terms used (of a man until he begs).

222. The first inventor of anything,
How very wonderful (admirable) he is!
The water-mill having been made,
Can be managed even by a girl.

223. A sage's son may suitably die soon,And a king's son suitably live for a long time.For the hunter's son't life and death are equally unsuitable, and for the saint's son equally convenient.

^{*} For বহুৰ read বহুৰ :

[†] For Eq. read Eq. It might also be read "seducer's son."

- 220. है: श्रेन्'न्द्रेन्'केन्'झ' गुरूप। ने'श्रेन्'प्पेन'नन'के' केन्'प्पेन्। नेहेन्'केन्'केन्'य' बुनाश गुरून्। प्पेन'नन'न कुन'यन'मा'यान गुरू।
- 222. ব্রামের স্থিম নাশ্রামের না বর্গ স্থান নি স্থান নামির। রূপ নামির স্থান নামির। রূপ নামির স্থান নামির।
- 223.
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224. Then let that which exists in the beginning
For the purpose of increasing man's understanding,
Let the elegant classics be expounded by the
man who understands the doctrines.

225. Words of the nature of elegant sayings
Should be collected as far as convenient.
For the temporary but supreme gift of words
Any price will be paid.

226. The student of science, the hero,
And every beautifully formed woman,
Wherever they go
Acquire great fame, there and then.

227. A scientist and a king
Are not to be compared in any way.
The king is esteemed in his own country.*
The wise man is esteemed wherever he goes.

^{*} Cf. verse 135. The third lines are identical.

224. रे.वस.प.चुट.च.य.मानसःस.रे.। श्रे.जे.वे.देयेय.चुदे.चुेर्र। माट.मीस.यस्त्र.चर्डस.वेस.चुर.चदे। येमास.यर.यत्र.यदे.च्यूर.यदे।

225. येग्रस्य राम्य प्राप्त राम्य विद्वास्त्रीत्र विद्वा । माम्य प्राप्त राम्य स्वास्त्र स्वास्त्रीत्र स्वास्त्र स्

226. रेनाय नङ्ग्रनका न्यत् वित्तः । न्याय महास्य न्याय स्वतः स न्याय स्वतः स्

227. रैनायरः स्राप्तः कुषः विषेते । नारः पुष्तः स्राध्यः सः स्रोदः है । कुषः विष्यः स्टानी स्रायः स्वयः । रैना स्वागुः पुष्तान् स्वयः स्वयुः । 228. He who is handsome, youthful, accomplished, And born of high caste, yet, Like the flower of the violet-lac tree, Does not look well when separated from his caste.

229. He who has a body but is devoid of learning, Even though of good birth, what use is he? In the world reverence (comes) from learning. From lack of learning comes destruction.

230. If you desire ease, forsake learning.

If you desire learning, forsake ease.

How can the man at his ease acquire knowledge,

And how can the earnest student enjoy ease?

231. He who is no friend of knowledge Will always be in misery
He who is a friend of knowledge Will always obtain happiness.

229. सुक्ष-इक्-द्रमान्द्र-ज्ञस-गुर-य। देमाक्ष-सूक्-प्रकायद-हे-निमान्निका। द्रह्मा-हेक्-तु-के-देमा-यक्ष-कर्केन्। देमा-य-सेन्-प्रकायक्कमा-यद-मुन्।

230. वर्ने वर्त्तर्ने न्यास्य तर्ने । स्वाधार्त्त्य वर्ते वर्त्तर्थाः वर्ते स्वाधार्त्ते । वर्ते स्वाधार्त्त्य व्याधार्मा स्वाधार्मे । स्वाधार्त्त्य व्याधिस्य व्याधार्मे ।

231. रेन्'र्ट्स्स्ट्रिंग्यिश्वेर्मुर्ट्स्ते। भेर्देन्नानुः सुनानस्यात् नुर्द्धाः रेन्'र्ट्स्द्रिंग्यिश्वेर्मुर्ट्यि। भेर्यादेन्नानुः रम्प्रिंग्यः दर्शेत। 232. What country is foreign to a sage?
Who is hostile to a pleasant speaker?
What load is heavy to a man in his own home?
What distance is long to the energetic?

234. The superior man who has learned from books (only),
And has not studied (things) from many standpoints,
Resembles a pregnant girl of loose morals.*
He does not look well in an assemblage.

235. He who scorns the spiritual teacher (lit. Lama), who has given him even a single letter,Will pass through a hundred dog-incarnationsAnd be reborn of low caste.

^{* 4} ga, is possibly an old form of ga.

232. रेमान्द्रस्कायाम्बिस्यायान्। इत्राचराङ्गायायार्थे माद्रामाद्रा इत्राचराङ्गायायार्थे माद्रा। वर्षेक् न्द्रस्कायाम्बिस्यायान्।।

233. हॅं भः यः भें जे में नहां नहां स्थान । दे मुंभः हे सदा सहीं यः से ज । हा सार्थः देना गुटा नहाद । या से के । हा सार्वे सार्थे के नियम से सार्थे से से जें ।

234. रेम्बर्यम्भिन्द्रान्यस्यान्त्र्वर्यःणु ।

5.सदेः प्रदाद्वर्यस्य स्थान्यस्य ।

दिन्द्रिक्तः सदेः पुदान्त्रे द्वास्य स्थान्त्रे ।

द्वासः सदेः प्रदाद्वरः स्थान्यस्य ।

द्वासः सदेः प्रदादः स्थान्यस्य ।

235. स्रिःसःनादःविनाःधःनोःमदिन। वेदःधःश्चेशःनवशः येतुःस। वेदःधःभ्वेशःनवशः ययुः स्वयुः वशः। देनशःदःदःधःधः स्वरः 236. To whomsoever a single letter
Is given by a Lama as to a pupil,
Whatever he may hand over (in payment), there
does not exist sufficient wealth on the earth's
surface to repay this.*

237. He who brings one up, he who imparts elegant (learning),
He who imparts science,
He who feeds one and gives fearlessness,
These five are declared to be like fathers.

238. The wife of a king or of a minister,
Likewise the wife of a friend,
A brother's wife, and one's own mother,
These five are declared to be like mothers.

239. Counsel (given to) fools

Excites but does not pacify them.

He who pours out milk for a snake
Is only increasing its venom.

^{*} The last two lines are obscure and the text is probably corrupt.

236. नाद विनात्म के प्ये मो मारेना। ব্ৰ: মহা ব্ৰুলি মান্ত না নাद विना মানু কৰা কীনা নাদ দেবী। বুঁক কি মান্ত হৈ স্পৌক্ত মান্ত ।

237. ब्रिन्स्य-चित्र-द्राध्यम् अञ्जून-द्राः । मार-विमान्त्रमान्य-ब्रेन्स-द्राः । ब्रक्ष-व्य-द्राः स्वीत्र-ब्रिक्ष-ब्रीक्ष । ब्राच्चेन्द्र-द्रान्य-द्राः स्वत्राः ।

238. मुत्राचे ह्विन चे हिटासन्। ने चित्र सहित चे ते हिटासन्। सुन ह्विते हिटासास केन ने। खारों तिने नुमास उपन्ता

239. ह्युन सं द्वास्य स्थानित्य स्य

240. The fool, who is really a two-footed brute, Should be specially avoided,For, like the unseen thorn,The pain of his words hurts.

241. If a fool sees a fool

He is more refreshed by this than by sandalwood.

If he sees a learned man

He regards him as a parricide.

242. (As regards) benefiting the evil,
Whatever you may do they are not grateful;
But if you do even a small service to a holy man,
For this he is yours to command for life.

243. All the doings of fools are like ripples on water quickly effaced.

(The doings of) a holy man are like a carving on stone.

They may be small but they are permanent.

240. स्टिन्सुस्यायाः मृत्याकृत्यासुग्नाः । सुन्यायाः स्टिन्स्यासुः स्टिन्स्यात् । स्टिन्स्यात् स्टिन्स्यात् । केनामी स्टिन्स्यात् सम्पर्देन्यायाः स्टिन्।

241. ह्रिन'र्येशःह्रिन'र्येग्सर्वेटःचुरःन्। र्चन'त्रं यसःगुटः नस्थाःयरः द्वेत्। मात्रः नेसायसः यः सर्वेटः चुरःन्। यः महित्यः ते स्वाद्यरः स्रेससः।

242. क्ले.चॅर्ट्स.प.सब.स.र्म। चुश्राणुट्टामात्म,प्टटाचुश्राक्षे.मोड्डे। रुम्प्रास्त्रहटाज्ञर्चण्याराष्ट्राः। हे.श्रीरायुक्टाज्ञर्चण्याराष्ट्राः।

243. ब्रुक् यें कु । । माम हिमा नुकाय ने क्रुक्त प्रदेश । क्राय के प्रिकेश के ब्रिक्त । विकान क्रिक्त नुक्त स्वायक मानका । 244. Though the evil man may speak sweetly,Yet he is not to be trusted.The peacock has a sweet note,But for food it eats powerful poison.

245. Alas, the evil man and
Phlegm (mucous) are really alike.

By mildness they are excited
And by roughness (astringent) they are soothed.

246. An evil man, gold, a drum,
A wild horse, women and cloth
Are controlled by beating.
These are not vessels for elegant doings.

247. Association with the evil man is unbecoming,
Whether he be pleasant or obnoxious.
As with a dog—it is unbecoming whether you
play
With him or let him lick you.

244. क्रु. तं त्वाराक्ष्यक्षाध्यः। विदेशाधीत् विद्यक्षित्। अप्तुःक्षेत्रक्षिण्यः। अराक्षुतुमाकेवः अस्याधीव।

245. धोस्मञ्जूनिद्वस्य द्दः । यदःगावद्वामोत्तरः यत्विवस्यक्षेदस्य । यद्वस्य स्थित्रः विद्यम् विद्युक्तः स्था स्वस्य स्थित्रः विद्युक्तः विद्युक्तः ।

246. क्रे. में दिन न्दरम्य स्ट्रा । क्षेत्रसुन न न स्ट्रा स्ट्रा स्ट्रा में स्ट्रा । यनु दस्य न नु त्याय के न स्ट्रा स्ट्रा स्ट्रा । ने न मा योगास सुस क्रेन स्ट्रा यो ।

 248. Wildness is worse than a serpent.A serpent's venom can be assuaged by drugs and spells,Wildness is not to be assuaged by anything.

249. The sins of the unruly (undisciplined)

Leave their mark on the temperament.

Whosoever mixes with the unruly

Becomes even more unruly than they.

250. Even without noticing his father's conduct
The son imitates him.
From the kitaka tree
One does not get the kurura fruit.*

251. If my father, mother, own brother And wife imitate me
In whatever sin I commit,
It is as if they had committed it.

^{*} The kitaka is a magic tree and the kurura a sour fruit

248. স্থ্রুম'নম'লু দ'র্ন্ 'র্ম্বান্ধ্রর্ন'না ্রুনা স্থ্রুম'না বুনা স্থার্ন'ব্দ' স্থানা না না না ম'ন শ্রুন' উম'লু দ'র্ন্ 'র্ম' ন্রীব্রা

249. क्षे-बुद्धाराध्ये हेबाय दे। दे: के हेर गुका हेबाय रुमाया माट हिमा क्षे-बुद्धार ट्रिकारी। क्षे-बुद्धार स्थापाट क्षे-बबुद्धार गुरा।

251. , শ'ব্দ'ম'ব্দ'ব্'নিন্ধির'ষ্ট্রবা কুদ'ম'ইম'মপ্রব'ন্ছিল'ম'রমম। দ'মীম'শ্বীশাশ'ব্রম'ম'ল্দ'। বিবিটোব্যম'ব্দ'মক্তদের। 252. This earth, the mighty ocean
And the mountains are not a burden,
But he who is ungrateful
Is indeed a heavy burden.

253. He who stays in the society of those of good moral behaviour
Rejoices to benefit all evil spirits (elementals).
Although Yama is the destroyer,
Yet wise men praise him very much.

254. In the society of the clever, the disciplined,
The contented, and the truthful,
Imprisonment is a superior state.
The sovereignty of the unruly is not thus.

255. Intimacy in the society of the holy,
Conversation in the society of the learned,
And the friendship of the unselfish,*
These will cause no regrets.

^{*} Not dry-without craving.

252. सप्तिमुम्सर्वे केत्यान्तः। रे विरावहस्यामुराकेत्मु। नाम् विषापुस्याक्षाम् व्या रे वे पीतानुम्हास्यक्षेण्येत।

254. स्रामसः सः नृदः के नुत्यः सः नृदः । केना प्रेसः सन्दे के स्था स्वतः के मानु । यो स्वतः स्टरः मानसः कद्दारः मानसः सः प्यो । से सुक् वदः मी मुत्यः स्वे नुः से व ।

255. বৃষ্ণ শ'বৃদ্য'বৃদ্ধবু'উদা'ব বুীষ । মাদ্ম'বৃদ্ধবু'উদা'ষ্ক্ৰ'ব'বৃদ্ধ'। বন্ধম'মীব'শ্বৰ'উদা'মাৰ্ছব'ব'গ্ৰীব । ব্ৰীব্যব'শ্বীদিব'মী'বৃদ্ধুব'বি। 256. Although for a very long time
You may not perceive the misery (caused by sin)
in this world and the other world,
Yet bring your mind into harmony with religion.

257. Although a thing may afford you mental enjoyment,Yet, if the full fruition is to be injurious, how can it be right?If anything upsets your healthHow could it be right to eat such a sweet dish?

258. That which hurts but is profitable
Is drunk by the wise like medicine.
The result, attained afterwards,
Becomes in itself incomparable.

259. If a learned king summarises the meaning (of this book)In the beginning, the middle and the end,It will be found to be not otherwise (than stated).

256. विदानुः खुदाने दानुहासुः खदः । मादानीका प्रहेमा हेदाप्रेने प्रदेश । मालदानुः सूमा यस्याकी क्रिंट यदे । सुरिकेंका समुदाने नुनुनु।

257. शेसस दे निम्त पर ने निष्पा। इस श्लेष मोर्चे ने निष्ठ के के कि निष्पा। मार मी मिसस दे तिसुमा ने निष्ये । मार से विस्पोर्ये पर के के कि निष्ये

258. निर्देर-गुद्र-स्वर-सर-ति मुर-स-वे। स्राम्बर-स्वर-स्वर-स्वर-स्वर-स्वर-से। स्वर-स्वर-स्वर-स्वर-स्वर-स्वर-से। सर्द्ध-स-सेन्-स-वेन्-स्वर-स-वेन्-स

259. देन पर्ने रेना र्दा स्वास्य थे। मुलारों सामक्षु तामुक्षा करें। विमास र्मुक्ष र्दा श्रास्त्र साम् रेने मावक रुक्षे प्रमुक्त सी 260. When the ocean shall be no more
It may be crossed in the middle, so they say.
Whether holy men exist or not
We should not transgress the moral codes.

Book II of the Commentary of Manners, called the Tree of Wisdom, written by Lu-trub, the Teacher, which has been translated * separately, is finished.

* i.e. from Sanscrit into Tibetan.

260. मुःसर्वे तहेमायदे तु सःसु है । नाबुट त्यसः यम् त्यः यसः त्युः देशः मानास । तसः यदसः सेदः ददट माबुट त्यमसः त्यस । दसः प्यटः ददर वसः से चुंदरें ।

ल्याश्चर्यं प्रीचीयः श्वेशः स्वः ह्याः स्वारं स्वा